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AVILA COLLEGE



**ORA MARITIMA; A LATIN STORY FO
SONNENSCHEIN, EDWARD ADOLF**

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ORA MARITIMA

Elementary Latin Classics

Julia	Reed
Camilla	Reed
Legends of Gods and Heroes	Morton
Caesar's Helvetian War	Edited by Welch (Based on Caesar)
Caesar's Invasion of Britain	Edited by Welch (Based on Caesar)
Legends of Ancient Rome	Edited by Wil- kinson (Based on Livy)
The Seven Kings of Rome	Edited by Nall (Based on Livy)
Ora Maritima	Sonnenschein

Ora Maritima

A Latin Story for Beginners

With Grammar and Exercises by

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And an Introduction by

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Natura non facit saltum

New York

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1927

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INTRODUCTION

Progressive teachers of Latin will find *Ora Maritima*, in its American edition, a book perfectly adapted to the needs of their first-year classes. We all agree that power to read Latin is the primary objective of our teaching; most of us agree, too, that as we learn any game not by studying the rules but by playing it, so we learn to read by reading. *Faciendo discimus* is a maxim of universal application. Teachers of modern languages have long had this advantage over us: a Reader is part of the equipment of even the youngest classes in those languages. Teachers of Latin, meanwhile, have plodded along with their classes, teaching declensions and conjugations in formidable columns, illustrating their use merely by groups of barren detached sentences, destitute of interest for child or adult. No wonder that the bright enthusiastic faces coming before us in September have often turned indifferent and bored by December!

Until very recently there has been a dearth of reading matter in simple Latin, at least for use in American schools. The extant Latin authors did not write for children. Modern Latin, even that written especially

for school children, has not been carefully graded in difficulty. And a reading lesson that presents too many difficulties is more discouraging than no reading lesson at all.

But in *Ora Maritima* the teacher will find a pleasant story sure to enlist interest, in the telling of which the vocabulary and length and complexity of the sentences are graded with almost mathematical precision. Thus the book may be used from the first week, or better, from the very first day the pupil begins the study of Latin. We have here the story of a young schoolboy spending the vacation with his uncle and aunt on the British coast near Dover. A large number of names for familiar objects and ideas are naturally introduced, e.g. "aunt," "cousin," "country-house," "sea gull," which give vitality to the narrative. Much is told, valuable in itself as historical information, of the early Britons, of their towns, and of the Druids. On a memorable day, the hero with his uncle and two friends makes a visit to the seashore near the point where Cæsar invaded Britain. This forms the introduction to a brief narration of the events of the Roman Conquest, illustrated with spirited drawings. Here, too, history is delightfully combined with talk of everyday things — luncheon, the sudden rainstorm, the small brother who could not wait till the right time to eat his share of the cakes. The day's excursion ends with a visit, such as would charm any boy, to a modern warship lying in the harbor. So our small Anthony goes home to supper and to dreams about men-o'-war in the English Channel and yellow-haired Britons of long ago.

The forms introduced in *Ora Maritima* are limited to those commonly taught in the first half-year — nouns and adjectives of the first three declensions, the indicative of the verb *sum*, and the indicative active of the first conjugation. Confining himself within these extremely narrow limits, the author has achieved an extraordinary degree of naturalness and grace. By means of the "Preparation" attached to each lesson, the last difficulty is smoothed away before the uncertain steps of the young reader of Latin. Thus the author attains his avowed purpose; he transforms the early study of Latin from an obstacle race into a pleasant walk with a friendly companion, with whom the beginner gradually comes to be on terms of easy familiarity.

MARGARET Y. HENRY

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
December, 1926

PREFACE

My apology for adding another to the formidable array of elementary Latin manuals is that there is no book in existence which satisfies the requirements which I have in mind as of most importance for the fruitful study of the language by beginners. What I desiderate is:—

1. A narrative continuous from beginning to end, capable of appealing in respect of its vocabulary and subject matter to the minds and interests of young pupils, and free from all those syntactical and stylistic difficulties which make even the easiest of Latin authors something of a problem.

2. A work which shall hold the true balance between too much and too little in the matter of systematic grammar. In my opinion, existing manuals are disfigured by a disproportionate amount of *lifeless accident*. The outcome of the traditional system is that the pupil learns a multitude of Latin *forms* (cases, tenses, moods), but very little Latin. That is to say, he acquires a bowing acquaintance with all the forms of nouns and verbs — such as ablatives in *a, e, i, o, u*, 3rd persons in *at, et, it*, and so forth — before he gets a real hold of the meaning or use of any of these forms. But, as Goethe said in a different connection, “What

one cannot use is a heavy burden"; and my experience leads me to think that a multitude of forms acts as an encumbrance to the pupil at an early stage by distracting his attention from the more vital matters of vocabulary, sentence construction, and order of words. The real meaning of the ablative, for instance, can be just as well learned from the first declension as from all the declensions taken together. And further, to run over all the declensions without proper understanding of their meanings and uses with and without prepositions is a real danger, as begetting all sorts of misconception and error — so much so that too often the muddled pupil never learns the syntax of the cases at all. No doubt all the declensions and conjugations must be learned before a Latin author is attacked. But when a few of them have been brought within the pupil's ken, he finds little difficulty in mastering the others in a rapid and more mechanical fashion. In the present book I have dealt directly with only three declensions of nouns and adjectives and the indicative active of *sum* and of the first conjugation (incidentally introducing some of the forms of pronouns, and those forms of the passive which are made up with the verb-adjectives, as in English); but in connection with this amount of accidence I have treated very carefully the most prominent uses of the cases with and without prepositions, and the question of the order of words, which I have reduced to a few simple rules. It is my hope that teachers who trust themselves to my guidance in this book will agree with me in thinking that the time spent on such fundamental matters as these is not thrown

away. The pupil who has mastered this book ought to be able to read and write the easiest kind of Latin with some degree of fluency and without serious mistakes: in a word, Latin ought to have become in some degree a living language to him.

Above all it is my hope that my little story may be read with pleasure by those for whom it is meant. The picture which it gives of the early Britons is intended to be historically correct, so far as it goes; and the talk about "anchors" and "boats" and "holidays" will perhaps be acceptable as a substitute for *iustitia*, *modestia*, *temperantia*, and the other abstract ideas which hover like ghosts around the gate of Latin. I have kept my vocabulary strictly classical, in spite of the temptation to introduce topics of purely modern interest, such as bicycles; in the later sections of the book it is Caesarian. The number of words in the vocabulary is relatively large; but words are necessary if anything worth saying is to be said, and a large proportion of my words have a close resemblance to the English words derived from them. Apart from this, the acquisition of a working vocabulary is an essential part of any real mastery of a language, and it is a task eminently within the powers of the youthful mind.

In regard to the quasi-inductive study of grammar I have expressed myself in an article contributed to Mr. Sadler's *Special Reports*, extracts from which are given below. But I wish it to be understood that there is nothing in this book to prevent its being used by teachers who prefer the traditional method of teaching the

Grammar before the sections of the story and the Exercises in which it is embodied. All the grammar required is given in the "Preparations" (*e.g.* pp. 39, 40, 41, 42, etc.). It will be clear from these tables and from my "Drill Exercises" that I by no means undervalue the importance of systematic training of the memory in the early stages of learning.

Most of the passages will be found too long for one lesson, except with older pupils. They must be split up, according to circumstances.

It is possible that some teachers may prefer to use this book not as a first book in the strict sense of the term, but rather after say a year's work at some other book; and I can well imagine that it might be used to good purpose in this way, for instance as a bridge to Caesar, whose invasions of Britain are narrated in outline in my Chapters VIII–XIV, or for practice in rapid reading side by side with an author.

My best thanks are due to Lord Avebury for permission to reproduce the photographs of Roman and British coins which appear in this volume, especially of the coin of Antoninus Pius with the figure of Britannia upon it — the prototype of our modern penny.

E. A. S.

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NEWER METHODS IN THE TEACHING OF LATIN¹

We are familiar with the watchwords of two opposed camps on the subject of language teaching. The old-fashioned view that the “declining of nouns and verbs,” to use Dr. Johnson’s phrase, is a necessary preliminary to the reading of any text is nowadays met with the continental cry of “*Fort mit der Grammatik!*” But we are not really compelled to accept either of these harsh alternatives, as the more moderate adherents of the new German school are now fain to admit. Grammar has its proper place in any systematised method of teaching a language; but that place is not at the beginning but rather at the end of each of the steps into which a well-graduated course must be divided. Speaking of the course as a whole, we may say that the learning of grammar should proceed side by side with the reading of a text. The old view, which is far from extinct at the present day, though it is rarely carried out in all its rigor, was that the pupil must learn the rules of the

¹ The methods described are less “new” now than when originally proposed by the author in an article contributed to Mr. Sadler’s *Special Report*; but they are no less valid.

game before he attempts to play it. The modern view is that just as in whist or hockey one learns the rules by playing the game, so in the study of a language one learns the grammar best by the reading of a simple text. But it is necessary at once to draw a distinction, which marks the difference between the earlier and the more developed form of the new method. The mistake made by the first zealots of the new school was that they plunged the pupil without preparation into the reading of what were called "easy passages," — passages taken from any ordinary book, and easy perhaps as compared with other passages which might have been selected, but still bristling with a multitude of heterogeneous forms and constructions. This was an "inductive method" with a vengeance; but it soon became evident that to expect a young beginner to work his way through such a jungle to the light of clear grammatical consciousness was to expect too much;¹ and even for the adult beginner the process is slow and laborious. For what is the object of grammar unless to make the facts of a language accessible and intelligible by presenting them in a simple arrangement? Here as elsewhere science ought surely to step in as an aid, not an obstacle, to understanding. What the advocates of the new school failed to see was that "nature" cannot dispense with "art"; in other words that the text which is to serve as the basis of an inductive study of the language must be specially constructed so as to exhibit those

¹ A distinguished representative of the *Neuere Richtung* admitted in conversation with the present writer some years ago that the teaching of French out of his own book was "*Hundesarbeit*" (*horse-work*).

features on which the teacher desires to lay stress at a particular stage of learning.

What is the ordinary English practice at the present day? On this point others are more competent to speak than I; but I imagine I am not far wrong in saying that the first step in learning Latin is to spend a month or two in learning declensions and conjugations by rote — not, let us hope, complete with their irregularities and exceptions, but in outline. The pupil then proceeds to the reading and writing of easy sentences, perhaps in such a book as *Gradatum*; and after say a year or more he will be reading easy selections from a Latin author. All the while he recapitulates his grammar and extends his grammatical horizon. This is, in any case, an immense improvement on the older plan of learning the whole of the old Eton Latin Grammar in its Latin dress without understanding a word of what is meant by its “as in praesenti” and other mysteries. If wisely administered, this method may also avoid the error of Henry’s *First Latin Book*, which taught an intolerable deal of accidente and syntax to a half-pennyworth of text; though, on the other hand, Henry’s *First Latin Book* was an attempt to accompany the learning of grammar with the reading of easy sentences from the very beginning, and in so far was better than the method we are considering. For I must maintain, with all deference to the opinion of others whose experience is wider than my own, that we are as yet far from having drawn the full conclusions of the process of reasoning on which we have entered. There should be no preliminary study of grammar apart

from the reading of a text. The declensions and conjugations, learned by rote apart from their applications, cannot be properly assimilated or understood, and often prove a source of error rather than enlightenment in subsequent study. They have to be learned over and over again — always in doses which are too large for digestion, and the pupil has meanwhile been encouraged to form a bad habit of mind. Half-knowledge in this case too often leads to the unedifying spectacle of the sixth-form boy or the university undergraduate who is still so shaky in his accidence that he cannot pass his "Smalls" without a special effort, though in some respects he may be a good scholar. But still more serious is the effect of the false conceptions which are inevitably implanted in the mind by this method of grammar without understanding. The pupil learns *mēnsā*, "by or with a table," *agricolā*, "by or with a farmer" — both of them impossible Latin for the English in its natural sense; *mēnsae* meaning strictly "to a table" is almost impossible in any elementary context. Yet the pupil necessarily supposes that in some context or other they must have those meanings; it is often years before he discovers that he has been the victim of a practical joke. Some boys never see the fun to the bitter end; in other words, they never learn the syntax of the cases at all. And where are the counterbalancing advantages of this method? The pupil is introduced at an early stage to the reading of selections from Latin authors. But what if the interest and stimulus of reading consecutive passages could be secured without the sacrifice of clearness and grasp which is involved in the method

of preliminary grammar? The advantages would seem in that case to be all on one side. Each new grammatical feature of the language would be presented as it is wanted, in an interesting context, and would be firmly grasped by the mind; at convenient points the knowledge acquired would be summed up in a table (the declension of a noun or the forms of a tense). The foundations of grammar would thus be securely laid; there would be no traps for the understanding, because each new feature would be presented in concrete form, that is in a context which explained it. For example, instead of *mēnsā*, "by or with a table," etc., we should have *in mēnsā*, "on a table," *cum agricolā*, "with a farmer," *ab agricolā*, "by a farmer;" *ad mēnsam*, "to a table" or sometimes "by (*i.e.* near) a table;" *agricolae dat*, but not *mēnsae dat*. After one declension had been caught in this way, the others would not need so elaborate a treatment. But still the old rule of *festina lente* would warn the teacher not to impose too great a burden on the young or even the adult beginner; it is no light task to learn simultaneously forms and their meanings, vocabulary, and the fundamental facts of syntax. It must be admitted that the method which I am advocating is a slow one at first; but it is sure, and binds fast. The method of preliminary grammar might be called the railroad method. The traveler by rail travels fast, but he sees little of the country through which he is whirled. The longest way round is often the shortest way home; and my experience has been that the time spent at the start without proceeding beyond the very elements

of grammar is time well spent. A fair vocabulary is acquired — without effort — in the course of reading; for the learning of new words, especially if they are chosen so as to present obvious similarities to English words, is a task eminently within the powers of the youthful mind; and all words met with in an interesting context arouse attention and impress themselves on the mind of their own accord. All the while the pupil is forming his feeling for the language and gradually becoming habituated to ordinary ways of saying ordinary things. He gradually loses that sense of strangeness which is the great barrier to anything like mastery.¹ It is surprising how much can be said in Latin without using more than a single declension of nouns and adjectives and a single conjugation of verbs.² The habit of reading very easy Latin, thus acquired at an early stage, will prove of the utmost value when the pupil approaches the study of a Latin author. Such a book as I have in mind should therefore do something to bridge over the formidable chasm which at present separates the reading of isolated sentences from the reading of an author.

All Latin authors, as they stand, are far too difficult to serve as a basis of study for beginners; and they are also, I may add, not well adapted in respect of subject matter and sentiment to appeal to the mind of the

¹ One great advantage of this method, especially for learners who are able to cover the ground at a fair rate of progress, is that it lends itself to acquiring the “art of *reading* Latin” (as distinct from the art of *construing* it), to use Prof W G Hale’s phrase—the art of rapid reading.

² There are some 1,000 verbs of the first conjugation in Latin (including compounds).

very young. Caesar may no doubt be made interesting to a boy or girl of twelve by a skilful teacher with the aid of maps and pictures. But, after all, the Gallic War can never be what it was never meant to be, a child's book. The ideal *Reader*, which should be the centre of instruction during the early stages of a young pupil's course, should be really interesting; simple and straightforward in regard to its subject matter, modern in setting, and as classical as may be in form — a book which the pupil may regard with benevolent feelings, not with mere "gloomy respect,"¹ as worth knowing for its own sake. It should be well illustrated with pictures, diagrams, and maps, provided always that the illustrations are to the point, and such as are really felt to be needed to explain the text and make it live. "Modern in setting," for otherwise the book will not appeal to the young mind; yet there is much justification for the demand made by many adherents of the newer school that the subject matter of any school book dealing with a foreign language should be closely associated with the history and the manners and customs of the people who spoke or speak the language. Possibly the two demands are not irreconcileable; the subject matter may be historical and national, but the point of view from which it is regarded may be modern. For English pupils learning Latin the reconciliation ought to present little difficulty; but nearly every great nation of Europe has its points of contact with Rome, and therefore its opportunities of constructing Latin Readers which are national in more senses than one.

¹ Lord Rosebery in his Rectorial Address at Glasgow, 1900.

On the modern side they may be patriotic in tone, and inspired by that love of nature which appeals so directly to the youthful mind ; on the ancient side they may be historical and instructive in the narrower sense of the term. And the illustrations should also have this two-fold character ; they should include subjects both ancient and modern, it being always remembered in regard to the former that their object is not to make the boy or girl an archæologist, but simply to act as an aid to the imagination and enable it to realise what ancient civilisation was like. A good modern fancy sketch may often be more instructive from this point of view than a cut taken from a dictionary of antiquities.

The method which I advocate is, therefore, on its linguistic side, analogous in some respects to the so-called "natural method" or to the method by which an adult, left to his own resources, usually attempts to master a foreign tongue. He begins by attacking some easy book or newspaper, with the help of a dictionary, and he picks up the grammar as he goes along. The method is in both cases *heuristic*, in so far as the learner does not try to reconstruct the language out of the grammar, as a palæontologist reconstructs an extinct animal from a study of a few bones. But in the one case the learner works on a text which presents all the variety and complexity of nature ; in the other, on a text which has been simplified and systematised by art, so as to lead directly to a clear view of certain fundamental grammatical facts. Granted the premises, I conceive that there will be no great difficulty in accepting the conclusion ; for there can hardly be a better method of

teaching a language than that which combines the systematic order of the grammar with the interest and life of the story-book. The crux of the situation is to write such a school book ; and though it may be long before an ideal book of the kind is produced, the problem ought not to be impossible of solution, if once the necessity of a solution from the teaching point of view is realised. On the one hand the ideal book ought to have a sustained interest, and if possible to form a continuous narrative from beginning to end ; otherwise much of the effect is lost ; this adds materially to the difficulty of writing. On the other hand there are various considerations which lighten the task. The writer has before him an infinite variety of choice in regard to his subject matter ; and though his grammatical order must be systematic, he is under no obligation to confine himself absolutely to the narrowest possible grammatical field at each step. For example, adjectives¹ may be, as they should be on other grounds, treated side by side with the substantives which they resemble in form, and the easy forms of *possum* (*e.g.*, *pot-es*, *pot-est*, *pot-eram*) side by side with the corresponding forms of *sum*. Here we have material for the building of sentences. We may even go further and admit a certain number of forms which anticipate future grammatical lessons, provided they are not too numerous or of such a character as to con use the grammatical impression which it is the purpose in hand to produce. For example, forms like *inquam*, *inquit* might be introduced, if necessary, long before the learning of the defective

¹ Including possessive adjectives and participles (verb-adjectives)

verbs was reached; they would, of course, be accompanied by their translations and treated as isolated words without any grammatical explanation. Tact in introducing only such forms as are not liable to lead to false inferences is necessary; and, of course, the fewer such anticipations there are the better. A certain latitude must also be conceded in regard to idiom and style. While it is of importance that the pupil should come across nothing which might react disadvantageously on his future composition, it is mere pedantry to insist on any exalted standard of literary excellence. The writer who works under the limitation imposed by the conditions of the problem should not attempt any high style of diction; it is sufficient if his Latin is up to the standard of such isolated sentences as usually form the mental pabulum of the beginner, though it might well be somewhat higher.

I would here anticipate a possible objection. Would not such a book be too easy? Would it provide a sufficient amount of mental gymnastic to serve as a means of training the faculties of reason and judgment? That would depend altogether on the aim which the writer set before himself. There is plenty of room within the limits of the first declension and the first conjugation for the training of the mind in habits of accurate thought and expression; for instance, the sentences may be made as difficult in regard to order of words as you please. But I would urge that they can hardly be made too easy at the beginning. It is sometimes forgotten that mental training is not synonymous with the inculcation of a mass of grammatical forms

which only burden the memory, and that the habit of reading with care and fluency is itself a mental discipline of the highest value. What the teacher of any language has to do is not to accustom his pupil to regard each sentence as a nut to crack or a pitfall to beware of ; but rather to induce him by the art of “gentle persuasion” to look upon the foreign tongue as a friend to be approached on terms of easy familiarity. Difficulties will accumulate fast enough, and I submit with all deference that it is a mistake to convert the learning of any foreign language into an obstacle race, by deliberately throwing difficulties into the path of the learner. Latin, at any rate, is hard enough in itself. And a habit of thoughtlessness is surely the last thing that will be encouraged by a method such as that sketched above, by which learning is made a matter of observation from the first, and not of unintelligent memorizing.

It goes without saying that the grammar to be taught in such a book should be limited to the necessary and normal. All that is in any way superfluous to the beginner should be rigorously excluded. But as soon as a general view of the whole field of regular accidence and the bare outlines of syntax has been attained by way of the Reader, the time has arrived for taking the pupil over the same ground again, as presented in the systematic form of the grammar. He is now in a position to understand what a grammar really is — not a collection of arbitrary rules, but a *catalogue raisonné* of the usages of a language based upon observation and simplified by science. Successive recapitulations should take in more and more of what is abnormal,

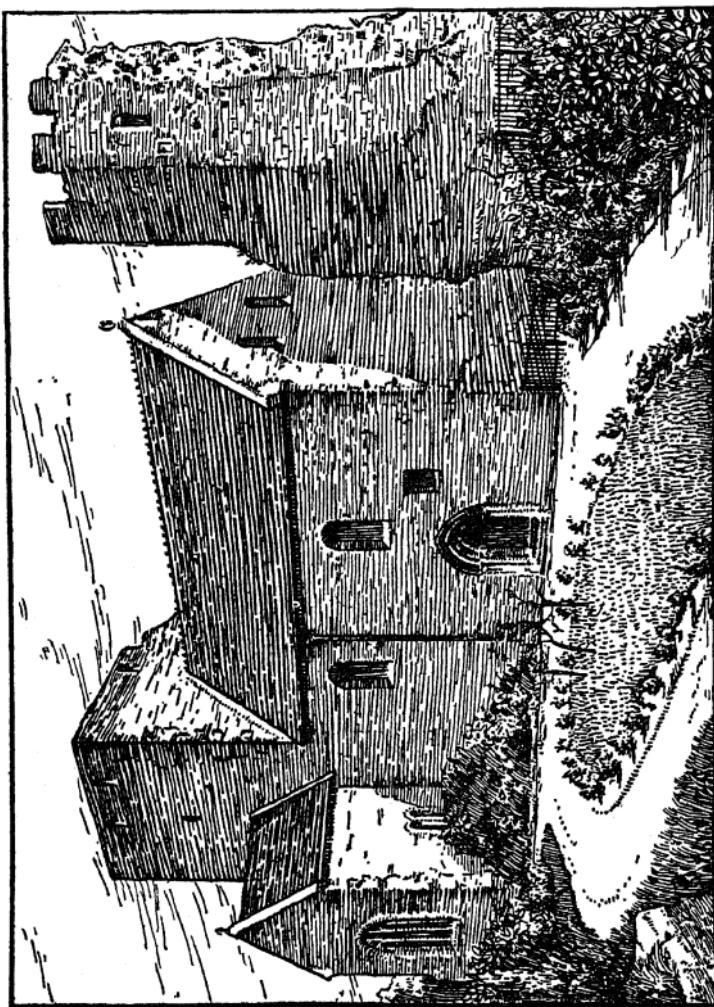
until a fairly comprehensive view of the whole field is obtained. The suggestions of whatever new texts are read should, of course, be utilised in preparing the mind for irregularities and exceptions; but it is no longer perilous to study the grammar apart. Each course of grammar deepens the impression made by those which precede it, and at the same time extends the pupil's mental horizon, the successive courses being superimposed on one another like a number of concentric circles with ever widening diameters.

I have said nothing about the writing of Latin, because it is obvious at the present day that reading should be accompanied by writing from the first, and, what is even more important, that the sentences to be translated into Latin should be based on the subject matter and vocabulary of the Reader. Learning a language is largely an imitative process, and we must not expect our beginners to make bricks without straw, any more than we expect pupils at a more advanced age to compose in the style of Cicero or Livy without giving them plenty of models to work upon. It is more important to insist here on the importance of training the organs of speech and hearing even in learning a "dead language" like Latin. For a dead language is still a language, and cannot be properly grasped unless it has some contact with living lip and living ear. Let the pupil then become accustomed from the first to reading Latin aloud, and to reading it with intelligence and expression. It is a habit which does not come of itself; but to teach it goes a long way towards making the language live again, and acts as a most valuable

support to the memory. Let any one try learning a little modern Greek, and he will appreciate the difference between remembering the accents by ear and remembering them by the eye alone. So, too, in regard to forms and vocabulary. What we have to familiarise our pupils with is not merely the look of the word and the phrase and the sentence on paper, but still more, the shape of them to the ear.

From the point of view of the university a reform in school procedure, both on the literary and on the grammatical side, would confer great and lasting benefits. There must be many university teachers who, like the present writer, feel dissatisfied with the scrappy and haphazard knowledge of the classics commonly presented by students reading for Pass degrees. But the foundations must be laid during the long school course, as the developed flower must be present in the germ. By not hurrying over the initial stages, and by a wise guidance of the later steps, the consummation of a worthy classical culture may be reached in the end.

E. A. SONNENSCHEIN



BASILICA SANCTA MARIAE AD DUBRAS, CUM SPECULA ROMANA

ORA MARITIMA
VEL

COMENTARII DE VITA MEA AD
DUBRAS ANNO MDCCCXCIX



ORA MARITIMA INTER DUBRAS ET RUTUPIAS

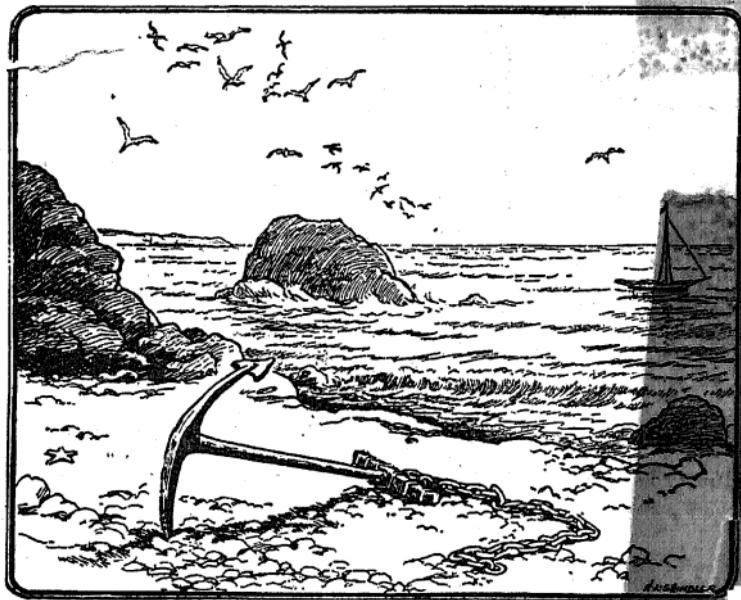
I. Ora maritima

[First declension of nouns and adjectives, together with the present indicative of sum and of the first conjugation]

1. Quam bella est ōra maritima! Nōn procul
an ōra maritimā est villa. In villā amita mea

habitat; et ego cum amitā meā nunc habitō. Ante iānuam vīllae est ārea. In āreā est castanea, ubi luscinia interdum cantat. Sub umbrā castaneae ancilla interdum cēnam parat. Amō orāni maritīmam; amō villam bellam.

2. Fēriae nunc sunt. Inter fēriās in vīllā maritimā habitō. Ō beātās fēriās! In arēnā ōrae maritimae sunt ancorae et catēnae. Nam incolae ōrae maritimae sunt nautāc. Magna est audācia nautārum: procellās nōn formīdant. Nautās amō, ut nautāe mē amant. Cum nautīs interdum in scaphīs nāvigō.



ANCORA ET CATENA — SCAPHA

3. Ex fenestrīs villae undās spectās. Undās caeruleās amō. Quam magnae sunt, quam perlūcidae! Post cēnam lūnam et stellās ex fenestrā meā spectō. Prope villam est silva, ubi cum amitā meā saepe ambulō. Quantopere nōs silva 5 dēlectat! Ō cōpiam plantārum et herbārum! Ō cōpiam bācārum! Nōn sōlum nautae sed etiam agricolae circum habitant. Casae agricolārum parvae sunt. Nautae casās albās habitant. Amita mea casās agricolārum et nautārum saepe vīsitat. 10

4. Victōria est rēgīna mea. Magna est glōria Victōriæ Rēgīnae, nōn sōlum in īsulīs Britannicīs sed etiam in Indiā, in Canadā, in Austrāliā, in Āfricā, ubi colōniae Britannicae sunt. Rēgīna est domina multārum terrārum. Britannia est 15 domina undārum. In glōriā rēgīnae meae triumphō. Tē, Britannia, amō: vōs, īsulae Britannicae, amō. Sed Britannia nōn est patria mea. Ex Āfricā Meridiānā sum.

5. Lȳdia quoque, cōnsōbrīna meā, apud amitam 20 meam nunc habitat. Lȳdia columbās cūrat: cūrā columbārum Lȳdiae magnām laetitiam dat. Tū, Lȳdia, cum apud magistrām tuām es, linguae Francogallicae et linguae Anglicae opérām dās; sed ego linguīs antiquīs Rōmae et Graeciae ope- 25 ram dō. Saepe cum Lȳdiā ad silvām vel ad óram maritimām ambūlō. Interdum cum nautā in scaphā nāvigāmus. Quantopere nōs undae

caeruleae dēlectant! Lȳdia casās agricolārum cum amitā meā interdum vīsitat. Vōs, filiae agricolārum, Lȳdiam amātis, ut Lȳdia vōs amat. Ubi inopia est, ibi amita mea inopiam levat.

“ ”

II. Patruus meus

[Second declension: nouns and adjectives in us]

5 6. Patruus meus quondam praefectus erat in Āfricā Meridiānā. Nunc miliū vacat, et agellō suō operam dat. Agellus patruī meī nōn magnus est. Circum villam est hortus. Mūrus hortī nōn altus est. Rīvus est prope hortum, unde aquam 10 portāmus, cum hortum irrigāmus. In hortō magnus est numerus rosārum et violārum. Rosae et violae tibi, mī patrue, magnam laetitiam dant. Tū, Lȳdia, cum patruō meō in hortō saepe ambulās.

15 7. In angulō hortī sunt ulmī. In ulmīs corvī nīdificant. Corvōs libenter spectō, cum circum nīdōs suōs volitant. Magnus est numerus corvōrum in hortō patruī meī; multi mergī super ūceanum volitant. Vōs, mergī, libenter spectō, 20 cum super ūceanum volitātis et praedam captātis. Oceanus mergīs cibum dat. Patruum meum hortus et agellus suus dēlectant; in agellō sunt equī et vaccae et porcī et gallī gallīnaeque. Lȳdia gallōs gallīnāsque cūrat. Nōn procul ab

agellō est vīcus, ubi rūsticī habitant. Nōnnūlli ex rūsticīs agellum cum equīs et vaccīs et porcīs cūrant.

8. Ex hortō patruī meī scopulōs albōs ūrae maritimae spectāmus. Scopulī sunt altī. Et ūra 5



VILLA MARITIMA

Ulmi et Corvi Murus Ianua Rivus Castenea Mergi

Francogallica nōn procul abest. Noctū ex scopulīs pharōs ūrae Francogallicae spectāmus, velut

stellās clārās in ūceanō. Quam bellus es, ūceane,
cum lūna undās tuās illūstrat! Quantopere mē
dēlectat vōs, undae caeruleae, spectāre, cum tran-
quillae estis et arēnam ūrae maritimae lavātis!
5 Quantopere mē dēlectātis cum turbulentae estis
et sub scopulis spūmātis et murmurātis!

III. Monumenta antiqua

[Nouns and adjectives in **um**]

9. Agellus patruī meī in Cantiō est, inter
Dubrās et Rutipiās situs. Dubrae et Rutupiae
oppida antiqua sunt. Multa sunt monumenta
10 antiqua in Britanniā, multa vēstīgia Rōmānōrum.
Reliquiae villārum, oppidōrum, amphitheatrōrum
Rōmānōrum hodiē exstant. Multae viae Rōmānae
in Britanniā sunt. In Cantiō est via Rōmāna
inter Rutipiās et Londīnum. Solum Britanni-
15 cum multōs nummōs aureōs, argenteōs, aēneōs et
Britannōrum et Rōmānōrum occultat. Rūsticīs
nummī saepe sunt causa lucrī, cūm arant vel
fundāmenta aedificiōrum antiquōrum excavant.
Nam nummōs antiquōs magnō pretiō vēnumdant.
20 Patruō meō magnus numerus est nummōrum
Rōmānōrum.

10. Inter fēriās commentāriōs meōs dē vītā
meā scriptitō. Dubrās saepe vīsitāmus nam op-
pidum nōn procul abest. Super oppidum est cas-

tellum magnum; in castellō est specula antiqua. Mūrī speculae altī et lātī sunt. Quondam erat pharus Rōmānōrum. Prope speculam est aedificium cōnsecrātum. Iān secundō saeculō post Christum nātum basilica Christiāna erat. 5

11. Castellum in prōmunturiō ūrae maritimae stat. Post castellum sunt clīvī grāmineī et lātī. Ex castellō fretum Gallicum spectās. Ante oculōs sunt vēla alba multōrum nāvigiōrum; nāvigia sunt Britannica, Francogallica, Germā- 10 nica, Belgica. Nōnnūlla ex nāvigiis Britanicis “castella” nōmināta sunt. Littera C in signō est. “Castella” in Āfricam Meridiānam nāvigant, ubi patria mea est.

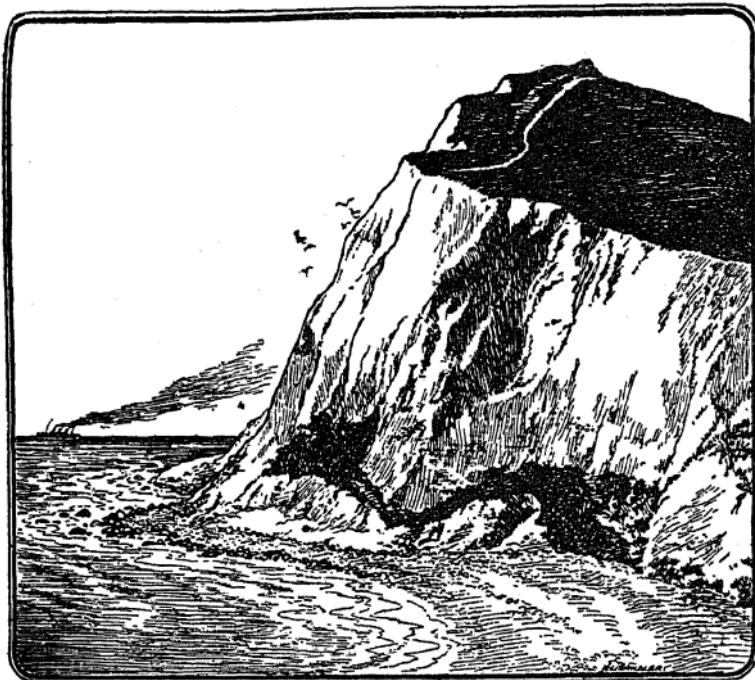
IV. Delectamenta puerorum

[Nouns and adjectives like *puer*]

12. In numerō amīcōrum meōrum sunt duo 15 puerī. Marcus, puer quattuordecim annōrum, mihi praecipuus amīcus est. Prope Dubrās nunc habitant, sed ex Calēdoniā oriundi sunt. Nōbīs puerīs fēriæ nunc sunt; nam condiscipuli sumus. Inter fēriās liberī sumus scholīs. Amīcī meī mē 20 saepe vīsitant, et ego amīcōs meōs vīsitō. Magna est inter nōs amīcitia. Ūnā ambulāmus, ūnā in undīs spūmiferīs natāmus, cum nōn nimis asperae sunt. Quantopere nōs puerōs lūdī pilārum in

arēnā dēlectant ! Ut iuvat castella contrā undās
spūmiferās aedificāre !

13. Nōbīs puerīs fēriae plēnae sunt gaudiōrum
ā māne usque ad vesperum. Nōnnumquam in



SCOPULUS ALTUS AD DUBRAS SITUS, EX POETA NOMINATUS

scaphā cum Petrō nāvigāmus. Petrus est adulēs-centulus vīgintī annōrum. Petrī scapha nōn sōlum rēmīs sed etiam vēlīs apta est. Plērumque rēmigāmus, sed nōnnumquam vēla damus, cum ventus nōn nimis asper est. Petrus scapham

gubernat et vēlīs ministrat. Nōs puerī scapham bellam laudāmus et amāmus.

14. Nōn procul ā Dubrīs est scopulus altus, unde ūceanum et nāvigia et ūram maritimam spectās. Locus in fābulā commemorātus est, ubi 5 Leir, rēgulus Britannōrum antīquōrum, fortūnam suam miseram dēplōrat, stultitiam suam culpat, filiās suās animī ingrātī accūsat. Ō fortūnam asperam! Ō filiās impiās! Ō cōnstantiam Cordēliae! Scopulus ex poētā nōminātus est. Nam 10 in fābulā est locus ubi vir generōsus, amīcus fīdus rēgulī, dē scopulō sē praecipitāre parat; sed fīlius suus virum ex periculō servat. Fīlium fīdum laudō et amō. Nōs puerī locum saepe vīsitāmus.

V. Magister noster

[Nouns and adjectives like **magister**]

15. Magister noster vir doctus est, sed lūdōrum 15 perītus. Nōbīs puerīs cārus est. Inter fēriās patruum meum interdum vīsitat. Dextra magistrī nostri valida est, et puerī pigri nec dextram nec magistrum amant.

“Nōn amō tē, Sabidī, nec possum dīcere quārē. 20
Hōc tantum possum dīcere: nōn amō tē.”

Magistrum nōn amant quia librōs Graecōs et Latinōs nōn amant. Nam ~~discipulī~~ scholae nostrae linguis antīquīs operam dant, atque

scientiis mathēmaticīs. Magistrō nostrō magna cōpia est librōrum pulchrōrum. Schola nostra antīqua et clāra est: nōn sōlum librīs sed etiam lūdīs operam damus. Schola nostra nōn in Cantiō 5 est. In vīcō nostrō est lūdus litterārius, crēber puerīs et puellīs, līberīs agricolārum. Sed ego cum Marcō et Alexandrō, amīcīs meīs, ad Ventam Belgārum discipulus sum.

VI. Britannia antiqua

[Mixed forms of nouns and adjectives of the first and second declensions, together with the past imperfect indicative of sum and of the first conjugation]

16. Magister noster librōrum historicōrum
 10 studiōsus est; dē patriā nostrā antīquā libenter narrat. Proximō annō, dum apud nōs erat, de vītā Britannōrum antīquōrum saepe narrābat. Patruus meus et amita mea libenter auscultābant ego quoque nōnnumquam aderam. Sic narrābat:—
 15 “Fere tōta Britannia quondam silvīs dēnsīs crēbra erat. Inter ūram maritimam et fluvium Tamesam, ubi nunc agrī frūgiferī sunt, silva erat Anderida, locus vastus et incultus. Silvae plēnae erant ferārum — lupōrum, ursōrum, cervōrum,
 20 aprōrum. Multa et varia māteria erat in silvīs Britannicīs: sed fāgus Britannīs antīquīs nōn erat nōta, sī Gāius Iūlius vēra affirmat. Et pīnus Scōtica dēerat.”



BRITANNI ANTIQUI

17. "Solum, ubi liberum erat silvis, frugiferum erat. Metallis quoque multis abundabat — plumbō albō et ferrō, atque, ut Tacitus affirmat, aurō argentōque. Margaritās et ostreās dabat 5 ūceanus: margaritae parvae erant, sed ostreae magnae et praeclārae. Caelum tum quoque crēbris pluviis et nebulis ātrīs foedum erat; sed pruīnae asperae aberant. Nātūra ūceanī 'pigra' erat, sī testimōnium Taciti vērum est: nautae 10 Rōmānī, inquit, in aquā pigrā vix poterant remigare. Sed vērumne est testimōnium? An nātūra nautārum Rōmānōrum nōn satis impigra erat?"

18. "Incolae antīquī īnsulae nostrae ferī et 15 bellicōsī erant. Hastis, sagittis, essedis inter se pugnabant. Proelia Britannōs antīquōs dēlectabant. Multī et diversī erant populi Britannōrum. Multi ex populis erant Celtae. Celtis antīquis, sicut Germānis, capillī flāvī, oculī caerulei, membra 20 magna et rōbusta erant. Sic Tacitus dē Calēdoniis narrat. Incolae Cambriāe meridiānae 'colōrāti' erant. Sed Rōmānis statūra parva, oculi et capillī nigri erant. Ūniversi Britanni, ut Gaius Iūlius affirmat, membra vitrō colōrābant, 25 sicut nautae nostri hodierni. Vestimenta ex coriis ferārum constābant. In casis parvī circum silvās suās habitābant."

19. Hic amita mea "Nōnne in oppidis habi-

tābant?" inquit. Et ille "Oppida aedificābant," inquit, "sed, sī Gāius Iūlius vēra affirmat, oppida Britannōrum antiquōrum loca firmāta erant, nōn



URNAE ET CATENAE BRITANNICAE

loca ubi habitābant. Sed Britannia meridiāna crēbra erat incolis et aedificiis. Sīc narrat Caesar 5 in librō quintō Belli Gallici. Multī ūnā habitā-

bant, ut putō.” “Itaque nōn plānē barbarī erant,” inquit amita mea. Et ille: “Incolae Cantii agrī cultūrae operam dabant, atque etiam mercātūrae. Nam Venetī ex Galliā in Britan-
5 niam mercātūrae causā nāvigābant. Britanni frumentum, armenta, aurum, argentum, ferrum, coria, catulōs vēnāticōs, servōs et captivōs exportābant; frēna, vitrea, gemmās, cētera importābant. Itaque mediocriter hūmānī erant, nec
10 multum dīversī ā Gallis.”

— 20. “Multī mortuōs cremābant, sicut Graecī et Rōmānī: exstant in Cantiō sepulchra cum urnī pulchrē ornātīs. Exstant etiam nummī Britanicī, aureī, argenteī, aeneī. Esseda quoque fabri-
15 cābant: nōn plānē inhūmānī erant, sī rotās fer-
rātās essedōrum et nummōs aureōs aēneōsque fabricāre poterant. Britannīs antiquīs magnus numerus gallōrum gallinārumque erat; animī,
nōn escae, causā cūrābant, ut Gāius Iūlius affirmat.
20 Sed incolae mediterrāneōrum et Calēdoniī ferī et barbarī erant. Mortuōs humābant. Agrī cul-
tūrae operam nōn dabant; nōn frūmentō sed ferīnā victitābant. Deōrum fāna in lūcīs sacrīs et silvīs ātrīs erant. Sacra cūrābant Druidae.
25 Sacra erant saeva: virōs, fēminās, liberōs prō victimīs sacrificābant. Inter sē saepe pugnābant; captivōs miserōs vēnumdabant, vēl cruciābant et truciābant: nōnnumquām simulācra magna,



DRUIDAE BRITANNICI

plēna victimis hūmānis, cremābant. Populōrum
inter sē discordiae victoriā Rōmānōrum
parabant.”

VII. Vestigia Romanorum

[Future indicative and imperative of **sum** and of the first conjugation]

21. Nūper, dum Marcus et Alexander mēcum erant, patruō meō “Quantopere mē dēlectābit” inquam “locum vīsitāre ubi oppidum Rōmānum quondam stābat.” Et Alexander “Mōnstrā nōbīs,” inquit “amābō tē, ruīnās castellī Rutupīni.” Tum patruus meus “Longa est via,” 10 inquit “sed aliquandō mōnstrābō. Crās, sī vōbīs grātum erit, ad locum ubi proelium erat Britannōrum cum Rōmānis ambulābimus. Ambulābitisne nōbīscum, Marce et Alexander?” “Ego vērō” inquit Marcus “tēcum libenter ambu- 15 lābō”; et Alexander “Mihi quoque pergrātum erit, sī nōbīs sepulchra Britannōrum et Rōmānōrum mōnstrābis.” Sed patruus meus “Festīnā lentē” inquit; “nullae sunt ibi reliquiae sepulchrōrum, et virī doctī dē locō proeliī disputant. 20 Sed quotā horā parātī eritis?” “Quīntā hōrā” inquiunt.

22. Postrīdiē caelum serēnum erat. Inter ientāculum amita mea “Quotā hōrā” inquit “in viam vōs dabitis? et quotā hōrā cēnāre poteritis?”

Et patruus meus “Quīntā hōrā Marcus et Alexander Dubrīs adventābunt; intrā duās hōrās ad locum proeliī ambulāre poterimus; post ūnam hōram redambulābimus; itaque hōrā decimā vel ūndecimā domī erimus, ut spērō.” Tum ego 5 “Nōnne iēiūnī erimus,” inquam, “sī nihil ante vesperum gustābimus?” “Prandium vōbiscum portātē” inquit amita mea; “ego crustula et pōma cūrābō.”

[Perfect indicative of sum and of the first conjugation]

23. Quīnta hora appropinquābat, et amīcōs 10 meōs cupidē exspectābam. Ad sonum tintinnābulī ad fenestram properāvī. Ecce, puerī ad iānuam aderant. Cum intrāxerunt, ūniversī exclāmāvimus “Eugē! Opportūnē adventāvistis!” Tum Marcus “Num sērō adventāvimus?” inquit; 15 “hōra fere tertia fuit cum in viam nōs dedimus; sed via longa est, et Alexander celeriter ambulāre nōn potest.” Sed Alexander “Nōn sum fatigātus” inquit; “sed quota hōra est?” Tum patruus meus “Nōndum quīnta hōra est” inquit; 20 “parātīne estis ad ambulandum?” Et Alexander “Nōs vērō!” inquit. Tum amita mea et Lȳdia “Bene ambulāte!” inquiunt, et in viam nōs dedimus.

24. Inter viam patruus meus multa nōbīs dē 25 bellō Rōmānōrum cum Britannīs narrāvit.

Prīmō saeculō ante Christum nātum Gāius Iūlius in Galliā bellābat, et, postquam Nerviōs cēterōsque populōs Galliae Belgicae debellāvit, bellum contrā incolās īinsulae propinquae parāvit. Itaque 5 annō quīntō et quīnquāgēsimō cōpiās suās in



BRITANNI ROMANOS IN SCOPULIS EXSPECTANT

Britanniam transportāvit. Dē locō unde nāvigāvit et dē locō quō nāviglia sua applicāvit, viri docti diū disputāvērunt. Sed inter Dubrās et Rutupiās est locus ad nāviglia applicanda idōneus. 10 Dubrās nōn poterat applicāre; nam scopulī ibi altī erant, ut nunc sunt, et in scopulīs cōpiae armātae Britannōrum stābant. Itaque ad alium

locum nāvigāvit, ubi nūllī scopulī fuērunt. Sed Britannī quoque per ūram maritimam ad locum properāvērunt, et ad pugnam sē parāvērunt. Rōmānīs necesse erat nāvigia sua magna ad ancorās dēligāre. Britannīs vada nōta fuērunt; 5



- J. Williamson fcl

AQUILIFER SE UNDIS DAT

itaque in aquam equitāvērunt et cōpiam pugnae dedērunt.

[Pluperfect (*i.e.* past perfect) indicative of **sum** and of the first conjugation]

25. Sed iam ad locum adventāverāmus, et patruus meus “Spectāte puerī” inquit; “hīc campus apertus est; scopulī dēsunt, et locus 10

idōneus est ad cōpiās explicandās. Illīc fortasse, ubi scaphās piscātōriās spectātis, Gāius Iūlius nāvigia Rōmāna ad ancorās dēligāverat. Hīc Britannī cōpiās suās collocāverant, et equōs in aquam incitāverant. Nōnne potestis tōtam pugnam animō spectāre? Sed reliqua narrābō. Dum Rōmānī undīs sē dare dubitant, aquilifer ‘Ad aquilam vōs congregāte,’ inquit, ‘nisi ignāvī estis. Ego certē officium meum praestābō.’ Et cum aquilā undīs sē dedit. Iam ūniversī Rōmānī ad aquiliferum sē congregāverant, et cum Britannīs in undīs impigrē pugnābant. Cōnfusa et aspera fuit pugna. Prīmō labōrābant Rōmānī; sed tandem Britannōs prōpulsāvērunt et terram occupāvērunt. Ante vesperum Britannī sē fugae dederant. Numquam anteā cōpiae Rōmānae in solō Britannicō steterant. Audācia aquiliferī laudanda erat.”

[Future perfect indicative of **sum** and of the first conjugation]

26. Sed nōs puerī prandium iam postulābāmus; nam hōra iam septima erat. Quam bella crustula et pōma tū, amita, dederās! Quantopere nōs bācae rubrae et nigrae dēlectāverunt! Tum patruus meus “Cum nōs recreāverimus,” inquit, “domum properābimus; nam nōn ante ūndecimā hōram adventāverimus; interē amita tua, mī Antōnī, nōs exspectāverit. Nōnne prandiō

satiātī estis?" Tum ego "Nūlla in mē mora fuerit." Et Alexander "Ego iam parātus sum" inquit; "sed quandō tū, Marce, satiātus eris?" Tum Marcus "Iēiūnus fuī" inquit; "nam per quīnque hōrās nihil gustāveram! Sed cum mē 5 alterō pōmō recreāverō, parātus erō. Tū, Alexander, inter viam crustulīs operam dedistī; nam puer parvus es." Nōs cachinnāmus, et mox in viam nōs damus.

VIII. Expeditio prima C. Iulii Caesaris

[Third declension: nouns like Caesar, imperātor, sōl, expeditiō]

27. Sed magnus erat calor sōlis et āeris, neque 10 poterāmus celeriter ambulāre. Paulō post nebulae sōlem obscūrāvērunt, et imber magnus fuit. Mox sōl ūram maritimam splendōre suō illūstrāvit, et iterum in viam nōs dedimus. Imber calōrem āeris temperāverat; et inter viam nōs puerī 15 patruum meum multa dē C. Iūliō Caesare, imperātōre magnō Rōmānōrum, interrogāvimus. "Cūr expeditiōnem suam in Britanniam parāvit?" inquimus; "cūr cōpiās suās in īsulam nostram transportāvit?" Et patruus meus "C. Iūlius 20 Caésar" inquit "prōconsul erat Galliae, et per trēs annōs contrā nātiōnēs bellicōsās Gallōrum et Belgārum bellāverat; nam annō duodēsexāgēsimō ante Christum nātum Rōmānī Caesarem

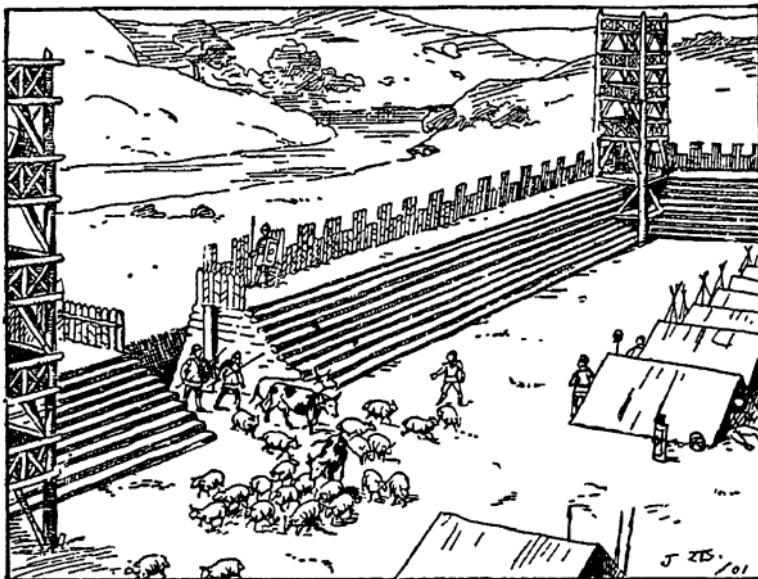
prōcōnsulem creāverant. Rōmānī autem Britānnōs in numerō Gallōrum esse existimābant; et rēvērā nōnnūllae ex nātiōnibus Britanniae meridianaē ā Belgīs oriundae erant. Atque Britānnī 5 Gallīs auxilia contrā Rōmānōs interdum subministrāverant; sed Trinobantēs auxilium Rōmānōrum contrā Cassivellaunum, rēgulum Cas-sōrum, implōrāverant.”

28. “Alia quoque causa bellī fuerat avāritia et 10 exspectātiō praedae. Cupidī erant Rōmānī ī-insulam nostram ignōtam et remōtam vīsitandī et explōrandī; nam, ut Tacitus affīrmāt, ignōtum prō magnificō est. Itaque annō quīntō et quīn-quāgēsimō ante Christum nātūm C. Iūlius Caesar 15 expeditiōnem suam pīmam contrā Britānnōs comparāvit, et victōriam reportāvit, ut narrāvī; nam post ūnum proelium Britānnī veniam ā victōribus implorāvērunt. Sed expeditiō nōn magna fuerat; neque Rōmānī ūllam praedam ex 20 Britānnīa reportāverant, nisi paucōs servōs et captīvōs. Annō igitur proximō imperātor Rōmānus secundam et multō maiōrem expeditiōnem in Britānniam parāvit. Nam sescenta nāvigia onerāria in Galliā aedificāvit, et quīnque 25 legiōnēs Rōmānās ūnā cum magnā multitūdine auxiliōrum Gallicōrum in ūram Belgicām congregāvit.”

IX. Pax violata

[Third declension continued: nouns like pāx, aestās, miles]

29. "Britannī pācem nōn violāverant, sed Rōmānī pācis nōn cupidi erant. Itaque aestāte anni quārtī et quīnquāgēsimī ante Christum nātum dux



CASTRA ROMANA

Rōmānus cum quīnque legiōnibus mīlitum Rōmānōrum et magnō numerō equitum et auxiliōrum Gallicōrum iterum in Britanniā nāvigāvit. Tempestās erat idōnea, sed in mediā nāvigatiōne ventus nōn iam flābat; itaque mīlitibus necesse erat nāviglia rēmīs incitāre. Impigrē rēmigā-

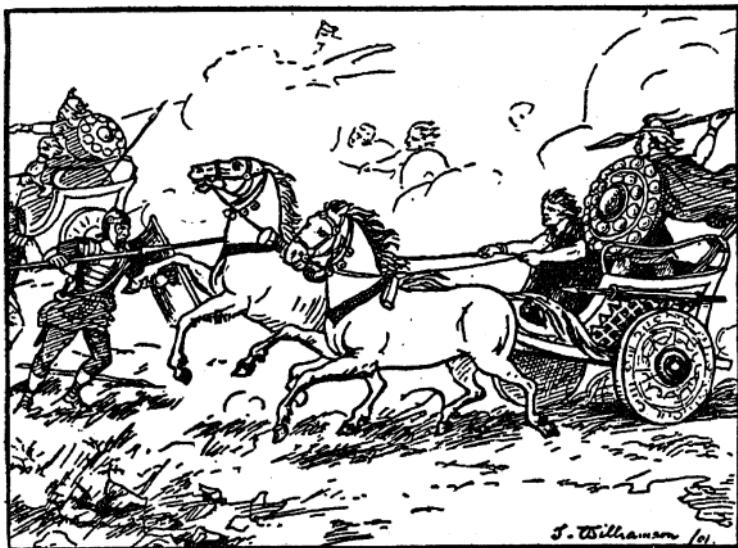
vērunt, et postrīdiē nāvigia ad ūram Britannicam prosperē applicāvērunt. Labor rēmigandī magnus erat, virtūs mīlitum magnopere laudanda. Britannī Rōmānōs in scopolis ūrae maritimae 5 exspectābant; sed postquam multitūdinem nāvi-
giōrum et mīlitum equitumque spectāvērunt, in fugam sē dedērunt. Caesār nāvigia sua inter Dubrās et Rutupiās applicāvit, ut putō, nōn procul ā locō quō priōre annō applicāverat. Inde 10 contrā Britannōs properāvit. Intereā ūnam legiōnem cum trecentīs equitibus ad castra in statiōne reservābat: nam periculōsum erat nāvigia ad ancorās dēligāta dēfēnsōribus nūdāre."

X. Certamina varia

[Third declension continued: nouns like *flūmen, tempus*]

30. "Britannī certāmen vītāvērunt, et in silvīs 15 sē occultāvērunt, ubi locus erat prope flūmen, ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere firmātus. Itaque 'oppidum' Britannicum erat. Dē nōmine flūminis nihil cōnstat. Oppidum iam ante domesticī belli causā praeparāverant, et crēbrīs arboribus vallīs-
20 que firmāverant. Multa et varia certāmina fuērunt: Britannī ex silvīs cum equitibus esse-
dīisque suīs contrā Rōmānōs prōvolābant; Rō-
mānis periculōsum erat intrā mūnītiōnēs Britan-
nōrum intrāre. Sed post aliquantum temporis
25 mīlitēs septimae legiōnis aggere et testūdine

locum oppugnāvērunt. Tandem Britannōs ex silvīs prōpulsāvērunt. Pauca erant vulnera Rōmānōrum: nam Rōmānī Britannōs pondere armōrum et scientiā pugnandī multum superābant; magnitūdine et rōbore corporis Britannī Rōmānōs 5



ESSEDUM BRITANNICUM

superābant. Sed Rōmānī quoque hominēs rōbustō corpore erant."

31. "Victōria Caesari non multum prōfuit: nam Britannīs fugātīs īstāre nōn poterat, quia nātūram locī ignōrābat. Praetereā praefectus 10 castrōrum, nōmine Quintus Ātrius, magnum incommodum nūntiāverat: tempestās nāvigia in

litore afflictāverat. Tempus periculōsum erat: nam Caesarī necesse erat ā flūmine ad litus maritimum properāre, et legiōnēs suās ab īsectātiōne Britannōrum revocāre. Multa ex nāvigiis in 5 vadīs afflictāta erant; cētera novīs armīs ornanda erant. Opus magnī labōris erat, et aliquantum temporis postulābat. Sed nautārum atque mīlitum virtūs magnō opere laudanda erat. Nōn sōlum per diurna sed etiam per nocturna tempora 10 labōrāvērunt. Intereā Caesar nova nāvigia in Galliā aedificat: sine nāvigiis nōn poterat cōpiās suās in Galliam reportāre; ūnō tempore necesse erat et nāvigia reparāre et contrā Britannōs bellāre.”

XI. Naves Romanae

[Third declension continued: nouns like nāvis]

15 32. “Duo erant genera nāvium in classe Rōmānā; ūnum erat genus nāvium longārum, alterum nāvium onerāriārum. Nāvēs longae ad pugnam aptae erant, nāvēs onerāriae ad onera atque multitūdinem hominum et equōrum trānsportanda. Tōta classis Caesaris octingentārum erat nāvium; nam sescentās nāvēs onerāriās per hiemem in Galliā aedificāverat, ut narrāvī. Inter cēterās, ducentās numerō, nōnnūllae nāvēs longae erant. Sed nāvibus longīs rēvērā nōn opus erat 20 25 Caesarī; nam Britannīs antiquīs nūlla erat classis;

neque nāvēs onerāriās aedificābant." Tum ego "Britannia nōndum domina undārum erat" inquam; "sed quōmodō frūmentum exportāre poterant, sī nūllās nāvēs aedificābant?" "Vene-tōrum nāvēs" inquit patruus meus "frūmentum 5 Britannicum in Galliam protābant, et ex Galliā gemmās, vitrea, cētera in Britanniam. Nam Veneti, nātiō maritima, in ērā Gallicā habitābant. Hostēs fuerant Rō-mānōrum, et magnam classem comparāver-
rant."

33. Tum Marcus "Num nātiōnēs bar-barae" inquit "nāvēs longās ornāre poter-
rant?" Et patruus meus "Formam nā-vium Gallicārum Cae-sar in tertīō librō Bellī
Gallicī commemorat. Puppēs altae erant, ad magnitūdinem tempestātum accommodātae;
carīnae plānae. Veneti nāvēs tōtās ex rōbore fabricābant; ad ancorās catēnīs ferreīs, nōn fūni-bus, dēligābant. Pellēs prō vēlīs erant, sīve 25 propter līnī inopiam, sīve quia in pellibus plūs firmitūdinis quam in vēlīs līneīs erat. Nāvēs longae Rōmānōrum nōn tam altae erant quam



NAVIS LONGA

10

15

20

Venetōrum, sed rōstrīs ferreīs et interdum turribus armātae erant; itaque victōriam ā Venetīs reportāverant.” Tum Alexander “Num nāvēs Rōmānae lāminīs ferreīs armātae erant?” inquit.
 5 Sed Marcus: “Quid opus erat lāminīs ferreīs, sī tormenta hodierna antīquīs dēerant?”

XII. Gentium Britannicarum Societas

[Third declension continued: nouns like *gēns, pars*]

34. Tum patruus meus reliqua de expeditiōne Caesaris narrāvit. “Dum mīlītēs nautaeque Rōmānī classem novīs armīs ornant, Caesar ad 10 reliquās copiās properat. Intereā hostēs sum-
 mum imperium Cassivellaunō mandāverant. Cassivellaunus nōn erat rēx ūniversārum gentium Britannicārum, sed dux vel prīnceps gentis Cas-
 sōrum. Annō tamen quārtō et quīnquāgēsimō 15 ante Christum nātum magna pars gentium Britan-
 niae merīdiānae sē sub Cassivellaunō contrā Rōmānōs cōnsociāverant. Flūmen Tamesa fīnēs Cassivellaunī ā fīnibus gentium maritimārum sēparābat; ab oriente erant fīnēs Trinobantium; 20 ab occidente Britannī mediterrāneī. Superiōre tempore bella continua fuerant inter Cassivel-
 launum et reliquās gentēs; atque Trinobantēs auxilium Rōmānōrum contrā Cassivellaunum im-
 plōrāverant, quia rēgem suum trucidāverat. Nu-
 25 merus hostium magnus erat; nam, ut Caesar

affirmat, infinita multitudo hominum erat in parte meridiāna Britanniae."

35. "Caesar formam et incolas Britanniae in capite duodecimo et tertio decimo libri quinti commemorat. Incolae partis interioris Celtae et 5 barbari erant; incolae maritimae partis ex Belgio praedae causā immigraverant, sicut priore aetate trans flumen Rhenum in Belgium migraverant. Et nonnulla nomina gentium maritimorum, unde nomina urbium hodiernarum derivata sunt, Bel- 10 gica vel Gallica sunt. Belgae autem a Germanis oriundi erant, ut Caesar in capite quartō libri secundi demonstrat. Itaque pars Britannorum antiquorum Germanicā origine erant. Formam insulae esse triquetram declarat. Sed unum latus 15 ad Galliam spectare existimat, alterum ad Hispaniam atque occidentem, tertium ad septentrionēs. Itaque de lateribus et angulis laterum errabat. Hiberniam ab occidente parte Britanniae esse recte iudicat, insulam Monam inter 20 Britanniam et Hiberniam esse."

XIII. Maria Britannica

[Third declension continued: nouns like **mare**]

36. "Lateris primi longitudinem circiter quingenta milia esse iudicat, secundi septingenta, tertii octingenta. Itaque de magnitudine insulae non

multum errābat. Flūmen Tamesam ā marī circiter octōgintā mīlia distāre iūdicat.” Hīc nōs puerī “Errābat igitur” inquimus; “nam inter Londīnium et mare nōn sunt octōgintā mīlia.”
 5 Sed patruus meus “Rectē iūdicābat” inquit; “nam pars maris ubi Caesaris castra erant circiter



BRITANNI CUM ROMANIS IN ITINERE PUGNANT

octōgintā mīlia Rōmāna ā Londīnīo distat. Tria maria īsulam nostram circumdant; inter Britaniam et Galliam est mare Britannicum vel fretum
 10 Gallicum; ab occidente mare Hibernicum; ab oriente mare Germānicum. Nōmina marium

temporibus antiquis non usitata erant; sed iam Graeci Britanniam esse insulam iudicabant."

XIV. Britannia pacata

[Recapitulation of nouns of the third declension]

37. "Inter Tamesam et mare Britanicum prima concursio erat Romanorum cum copiis Cassivellauni. Britanni duas cohortes Romanas 5 in itinere fortiter impugnaverunt. Ex silvis suis praevolaverunt; Romanos in fugam dederunt; multos Romanorum trucidaverunt. Tum suos a pugna revocaverunt. Novum genus pugnae Romanos perturbaverat. Nam Britanni non 10 mos erat iusto proeliō pugnare; sed equitibus essedisque suis per omnēs partēs equitabant, et ordinēs hostium perturbabant; tum cōsultō copias suas revocabant. Essedarii interdum pedibus pugnabant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabi- 15 litem peditum in proeliis praestabant. Pedites Romanī propter pondus armorum non apti erant ad huiusmodi hostem. Et equitibus Romanis periculōsum erat se longō intervallō a peditibus separare: neque pedibus pugnare 20 poterant."

38. "Itaque Romanī ordinēs suos contrā equites Britannorum in primō certamine non servaverant.

Sed postridie Romanī victoriā reportavérunt. 25

Britannī in collibus procul ā castrīs Rōmānīs stābant. Caesar magnum numerum cohortium et ūniversōs equitēs lēgātō suō Trebōniō mandāverat. Hostēs subitō prōvolāvērunt, et ordinēs Rōmānōs 5 impugnāvērunt. Sed Rōmānī superiōrēs fuērunt. Cōpiās Britannicās prōpulsāvērunt, et in fugam dedērunt. Magnum numerum hostium trucidāvērunt. Tum dux continuīs itineribus ad flūmen Tamesam et in fīnēs Cassivellaunī properāvit. 10 Cassivellaunus autem cum quattuor mīlibus essemāriōrum itinera Rōmānōrum servābat, et paulum dē viā dēclīnābat sēque in silvis occultābat. Interdum ex silvis prōvolābat et cum mīlitibus Rōmānīs pugnābat; Rōmānī autem agrōs Britanī 15 nōrum vastābant.”

39. “In parte flūminis Tamesae ubi fīnēs Cassivellaunī erant ūnum tantum vadum erat. Quō cum Caesar adventāvit cōpiās hostium ad alteram rīpam flūminis collocātās spectāvit. Rīpa autem 20 sudibus acūtis firmāta erat; et Britannī multās sudēs sub aquā quoque occultāverant. Sed Caesar hostibus īstāre nōn dubitāvit. Aqua flūminis profunda erat, et mīlēs capite solum ex aquā exstābant; sed Rōmānī sē aquae fortiter 25 mandāvērunt, et Britannōs in fugam dedērunt. ‘Oppidum’ Cassivellaunī nōn longē aberat, inter silvās palūdēsque situm, quō Britannī magnum numerum hominum, equōrum, ovium, boum,

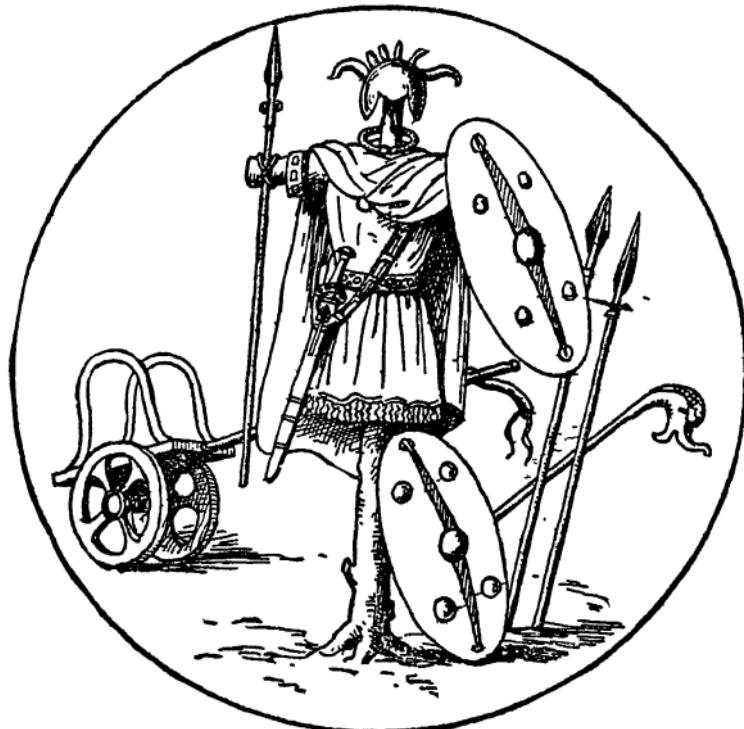
congregāverant. Locum ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere firmātum Caesar ex duābus partibus oppugnāre properāvit: oppidum expugnāvit et dēfēnsōrēs fugāvit.”



BRITANNI CASTRA ROMANA OPPUGNANT

40. “Sed in Cantiō, ubi quattuor rēgēs Britan- 5
nīs praeerant, nōndum finis erat pugnandī.
Britannī castra Rōmāna ad mare sita fortiter
oppugnant; sed frūstrā. Rōmānī victōrēs. In-
tereā multae ex cīvitātibus Britannicīs pācem
ōrant. Trinobantibus Caesar novum rēgem dat, 10
et pācem cōfirmat. Itaque propter tot clādēs,

propter finēs suōs bellō vastātōs, maximē autem propter dēfectiōnem tot cīvitātum, Cassivellaunus dē condiciōnibus pācis dēliberat. Caesar pācem dat; Cassivellaunum vetat Trinobantēs bellō



TROPAEUM BRITANNICUM

5 vexāre, et tribūtum Britannīs imperat. Tum cōpiās suās cum magnō numerō obsidum et captiōrum in Galliam reportat. Britanni fortiter sed frūstrā prō āris et focīs suīs pugnāverant.”

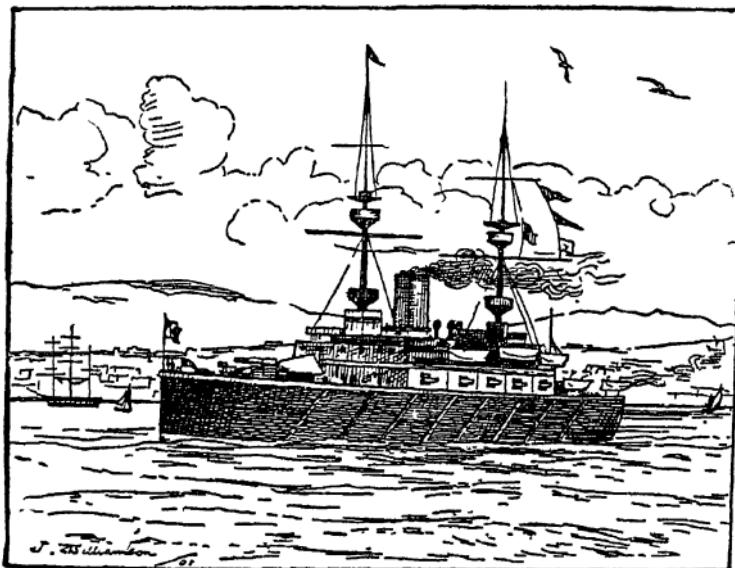
XV. Robur et aes triplex

[Adjectives of the third declension]

41. Tum Marcus “ō gentem fortē et admīrābilem Britannōrum!” inquit. “Nam īsigne erat facinus quod contrā Rōmānōs, victōrēs orbis terrārum, tam fortiter et nōnnumquam prosperē pugnāvērunt. Nōn mīrum est, sī Rōmānī vic- 5 tōriam reportāvērunt.” Nōs sententiam Marcī comprobāvimus. Sed iam nōna hōra erat, cum Alexander, digitō ad orientem mōnstrans, “Nōnne nāvēs procul ā lītore spectātis?” inquit. Et patruus meus “Ita est” inquit; “nam illic est statiō 10 tūta nāvibus. Sed illae nāvēs, ut putō, nāvēs longae sunt ex classe Britannicā; nam pars classis nostrae nunc in fretō Gallicō est. Tum ego “eugē, optimē!” inquam; “nāvem longam adhūc nōn spectāvī. Sed nōn tam grandēs sunt quam 15 putāvī.” “Pergrandēs sunt,” inquit patruus meus “sed procul a lītore sunt; omnēs lāminīs ferreīs, nōnnūllae arietibus vel turribus armātae sunt.”

42. Tum nautam veterānum dē nōminibus 20 nāvium longārum interrogāvimus. In classe Britannicā militāverat, sed tum militiā vacābat, et custōs erat ūrae maritimae. Nōmina nāvium, ut affirmābat, erant *Grandis*, *Regālis*, *Magnifica*, *Tonāns*, *Arrogāns*, *Ferōx*; omnibus tegimen erat 25

lāminīs ferreīs fabricātum. In *Grandī* praefectus classis nāvigābat. Omnes ad ancoram dēligātae erant. Tum Alexander “Cūr nōn” inquit “ad nāvēs in scaphā nāvigāmus?” Mihi et Marcō 5 prōpositum pergrātum erat; et nauta ad nāvigan-dum parātus erat. Itaque patruus meus “Sērō



NAVIS LONGA BRITANNICA

domum adventābimus” inquit; “sed sī vōs puerī cupidī estis nāvem longam spectandī, ego nōn dēnegābō.” Tum nauta “Exspectātē” inquit 10 “dum omnia parō”; et vēla rēmōsque in scapham portāvit. Quam dulce erat in marī tranquillō nāvigāre! Ventus lēnis flābat, et brevī tempore

ad *Rēgālem* appropinquāvimus. Tum classiāriī nōbīs nāvem ingentem mōnstrāverunt cum māchinīs, tormentīs, rōstrīs, cēterīs.

43. Hōra iam decima erat cum ā *Rēgālī* nōs in scapham dedimus. Tum ad lītus rēmigāre necesse 5 erat; nam ventus adversus erat. Ego et Marcus ūnā cum patruō meō et nautā veterānō rēmīs labōrāvimus. Sed nōn ante ūndecimam hōram in lītore stetimus. Dum domum properāmus, imber fuit, et necesse erat in tabernā aliquantum 10 temporis exspectāre: intrāvimus et nōs recreāvimus; nam fatīgātī erāmus. Sed “post tenebrās lūx.” Cum domum adventāvimus, amita mea et Lȳdia “Ubi tam diū fuistis?” inquiunt; “nōs ānxiae fuimus; sed cēna iam parāta est.” Tum 15 nōs “Multa spectāvimus” inquimus; “ambulātiō longa sed pergrāta et ūtilis fuit.” Post cēnam Marcus et Alexander Dubrās in vehiculō properāvērunt. Ego per noctem de Britannīs antīquis et dē classe Britannicā hodiernā som- 20 niāvī. Ante oculōs erant virī fortēs membrīs robustīs, flāvis capillīs, oculīs caeruleīs cum Rōmānīs terrā marīque pugnantēs.

DULCE DOMUM

DEUS SALVAM FAC REGINAM,
MATREM PATRIAE

PREPARATIONS

I. THE SEA COAST

§ 1.

quam *bella*, *how beautiful*
est, *is*
ōra maritima, *the seashore*
nōn procul, *not far*
ab ūrā maritimā, *from the*
seashore
villa, *a country-house* [villa¹]
in villā, *in the country-house*
amita mea, *my aunt*
habitat, *dwells, lives*
et, *and*
ego habitō, *I dwell, I am*
staying
cum amitā meā, *with my*
aunt
nunc, *now*
ante iānuam, *before the door*
villae, *of the country-house*

ārea, *an open space* [area]
in āreā, *in the open space*
castanea, *a chestnut tree*
ubi, *where*
luscinia, *a nightingale*
interdum, *sometimes*
cantat, *sings*
sub umbrā, *under the shade*
(umbra, *shade*; cf. umbrella)
castaneae, *of the chestnut-*
tree
ancilla, *a maid-servant*
cēnam parat, *prepares sup-*
per
amō ūram, *I love the shore*
amō vi ^{wi} ūram, *I love*
the pretty ūtry-house

Compare the different forms of the same word (singular number) in the following sentences:

Villa bella est, *There is a pretty country-house,*
or the country-house is pretty.

Villam bellam amō, *I love the pretty country-house.*

Iānuā villae bellae est aperta, *The door of the pretty*
country-house is open.

¹ Bracketed English words are derivatives, not translations.

In villā bellā habitō, I am staying in the pretty country-house.

NOTE.—*Ego habitō, I am staying* (where *I* has some stress); *amō, I love* (where *I* has no stress).

§ 2.

fēriæ, <i>holidays</i>	nam, <i>for</i>
sunt, <i>are or there are</i>	incolae, <i>the inhabitants</i>
fēriæ nunc sunt, <i>it is now</i>	nautae, <i>sailors</i>
<i>the holidays</i>	magna est, <i>is great</i>
inter fēriās, <i>during the holi-</i>	audācia, <i>the courage</i>
<i>days</i>	nautārum, <i>of sailors</i>
in villā maritimā, <i>in the</i>	procellās formidant, <i>they</i>
<i>country-house by the sea</i>	<i>fear storms</i>
ō beātās fēriās ! <i>oh, the</i>	nautās amō, <i>I like sailors</i>
<i>happy holidays !</i>	ut, <i>as</i>
in arēnā, <i>on the sand</i>	nautae, <i>sailors</i>
ōrae maritimae, <i>of the sea</i>	mē amant, <i>like me</i>
<i>coast</i>	cum nautīs, <i>with the sailors</i>
ancorae, <i>anchors</i>	in scaphīs, <i>in boats [skiffs]</i>
et, <i>and</i>	nāvigō, <i>I sail [navigate]</i>
catēnae, <i>chains</i>	

Compare the forms of the plural *nautae, sailors*, in the above sentences: *nautae mē amant, sailors like me*; *nautās amō, I like sailors*; *audācia nautārum, the courage of sailors*; *cum nautīs, with sailors*. Note that the ending -ae, like the English -s, has two different meanings: *nautae* = (1) *sailor's*, (2) *sailors*.

Compare the different forms of the same word (plural number) in the following sentences:

Villae bellae sunt, There are pretty country-houses,
or the country-houses are pretty.

Villās bellās amō, *I love pretty country-houses*
 Iānuae villārum bellārum sunt apertae, *The doors of the*
pretty country-houses are open.
 In vīllis bellis habitant, *They dwell in pretty country-*
houses.

§ 3.

ex fenestrīs, *out of (or from)*
the windows
 undās spectās, *thou seest,*
(you see) the waves
 caeruleās, *blue*
 quam magnae sunt, *how big*
they are (i.e. the waves,
undae)
 per-lūcidæ, *transparent [luci-*
cid]
 post cēnam, *after supper*
 lūnam spectō, *I see the*
moon
 stellās, *the stars*
 ex fenestrā meā, *from my*
window
 prope villam, *near the coun-*
try-house
 silva, *a wood*
 saepe, *often*

ambulō, *I walk*
 quantopere, *how much*
 nōs dēlectat, *delights us*
 ò cōpiam, *oh the abundance*
 plantārum, *of plants*
 herbārum, *of grasses, of*
herbs
 bācārum, *of berries*
 nōn sōlum, *not only [solely]*
 sed etiam, *but also*
 agricolae, *farmers*
 circum, *around*
 habitant, *dwell*
 casae, *the cottages*
 agricolārum, *of the farmers*
 parvae, *small*
 casās albās habitant, *in-*
habit white cottages
 casās vīsitat, *visits the cot-*
tages

Compare the singular and plural forms of the word
 amita in the following sentences:

Amita mea casās vīsitat, *My aunts visit cottages.*

Amitae meae casās vīsitant, *My aunts visit cottages.*

Amitam meam amō, *I love my aunt.*

Amitās meās amō, *I love my aunts.*

*Amitae meae villa est bella, My aunt's country-house
is pretty.*

*Amitarum mearum villae sunt bellae, My aunts'
country-houses are pretty.*

Cum amitā meā ambulō, I walk with my aunt.

Cum amitis meis ambulō, I walk with my aunts.

Notice that the forms in -am (sing.) and -as (pl.) occur
(1) after certain prepositions: *ante iānuam, before the
door; post cēnam, after supper; prope villam, near the
house; inter fēriās, during the holidays.*

(2) without any preposition, to complete the sense with
certain verbs. The form in -am or -as is then called the
object of the verb. In the following sentences it will be
seen that the forms in -am and -as differ in meaning from
those in -a and -ae just as *me* differs from *I* (or *him, them,*
whom differ from *he, they, who*) in English:

I love sailors, Ego amō nautās.

Sailors love me, Nautae amant mē.

The maid-servant prepares supper, Ancilla parat cēnam.

Sailors inhabit white cottages, Nautae habitant casās albās.

§ 4.

rēgina mea, my queen

magna, great

glōria, the glory

Victōriae Rēgīnae, of Queen

Victoria, Queen Victoria's

in īsulīs Britannicīs, in the

British islands

colōniae Britannicae, Brit-

ish colonies

domina, mistress [dame]

multarum terrārum, of many

lands

*undārum, of the waves
triumphō, I triumph, exult*

tē amō, I love thee

Britannia, O Britain

vōs, you

īnsulae Britannicae, O Brit-

ish isles

nōn est, is not

patria, native land

ex Āfricā Meridiānā, from

South Africa

sum, I am

Note that the forms in -a (sing.) and -ae (pl.) may be used in speaking to persons or things: in such cases we may translate by *O*, but generally it is better to leave out this word: *tē, Britannia, amō, I love thee, Britain; vōs, īnsulae Britannicae, amō, I love you, British isles.*

§ 5.

quoque, too, also	ego operam dō, <i>I give attention</i>
cōnsōbrīna, cousin	linguīs antīquīs, <i>to the ancient languages</i>
apud amitam meam, at the house of my aunt	Rōmae, <i>of Rome</i>
columbās cūrat, keeps doves	Graeciae, <i>of Greece</i>
cūra, the care	cum Lȳdiā, see § 1: cum amitā meā
columbārum, of doves	ad silvam, <i>to the wood</i>
Lȳdiae, to Lydia	vel, or
laetitiam dat, gives delight	nāvigāmus, <i>we sail</i>
tū Lȳdia, thou (you), Lydia	undae dēlectant, <i>the waves delight</i>
cum, when	vōs, filiae, amātis, <i>you, daughters, love</i>
es, thou art, you are	vōs amat, <i>loves you</i>
apud magistrām tuām, at the house of thy (your) schoolmistress	ubi . . . ibi, <i>where . . . there</i>
linguae Francogallicae, to the French language	inopia, <i>want, poverty</i>
Angliāe, to the English	levat, <i>relieves</i>
operam dās, givest (give) attention (= study)	

Compare carefully:

Lydiae laetitiam dat, gives pleasure to Lydia.
ad silvam ambulō, I walk to the wood.

The forms in -ae (sing.) and -īs (pl.) meaning *to* are often found with verbs of "giving"; hence they are called the dative case (case of giving). But they are *not used with*

verbs of "going" or "coming"; with these verbs *to* is expressed by the preposition *ad* followed by a form in -am (sing.) or -ās (pl.).

First Declension

NAME OF CASE		
Nominative	Lýdia	<i>Lydia</i>
Genitive	Lýdiae	<i>Lydia's, of Lydia</i>
Dative	Lýdiae	<i>to Lydia</i>
Accusative	Lýdiam	<i>Lydia</i>
Ablative	cum Lýdiā	<i>with Lydia</i>
Vocative	Lýdia	[O] <i>Lydia</i>
SINGULAR		PLURAL
N. villa bella	.	villae bellae
G. villae bellae	.	villārum bellārum
D. villae bellae (<i>with a verb of "giving"</i>)	.	villis bellis (<i>with a verb of "giving"</i>)
Ac. villam bellam	.	villās bellās
Ab. in villā bellā	.	in villis bellis
V. villa bella	.	villae bellae

The preposition used with the ablative case must be varied to suit the sense of the noun declined: e.g. *cum Lýdiā*, but *in villā*, *ex villā*, or *ā villā*.

Present of *Sum* and of First Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
sum, <i>I am</i>	sumus, <i>we are</i>
es, <i>thou art (you are)</i>	estis, <i>you are</i>
est, <i>he (she, it) is</i>	sunt, <i>they are</i>
spectō, <i>I see</i>	spectāmus, <i>we see</i>
spectās, <i>thou seest (you see)</i>	spectātis, <i>you see</i>
spectat, <i>he (she, it) sees</i>	spectant, <i>they see</i>

The verb *dō, give*, has a short *a* in the 1st and 2nd person plural: *damus, datis*.

II. MY UNCLE

§ 6. Hereafter nouns of the 1st decl. will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

<i>patruus meus, my uncle</i>	<i>rīvus, a stream [river]</i>
<i>quondam, once, formerly</i>	<i>prope hortum, near the gar-</i>
<i>praefectus, an officer</i>	<i>den</i>
<i>erat, was</i>	<i>unde, whence, from which</i>
<i>militiā * vacat, he is free (i.e.</i>	<i>aqua, water</i>
<i>he has retired) from mili-</i>	<i>portāmus, we fetch, we carry</i>
<i>tary service</i>	<i>hortum irrigāmus, we water</i>
<i>agellō suō, to his farm</i>	<i>[irrigate] the garden</i>
<i>agellus, the farm or the</i>	<i>in hortō, in the garden</i>
<i>estate</i>	<i>numerus, number</i>
<i>patrū meī, of my uncle</i>	<i>rosa, a rose</i>
<i>magnus, large</i>	<i>viola, a violet</i>
<i>circum villam, around the</i>	<i>tibi, to thee, to you</i>
<i>villa</i>	<i>mī patrue, [O] my uncle</i>
<i>hortus, a garden</i>	<i>cum patruō meō, with my</i>
<i>mūrus, a wall</i>	<i>uncle</i>
<i>hortī, of the garden</i>	<i>ambulās, thou walkest, you</i>
<i>altus, high</i>	<i>walk</i>

* Note the ablative without a preposition: here, *from*.

Second Declension

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN -US

SINGULAR

- N. *hortus bellus, a pretty garden*
- G. *hortī bellī, of a pretty garden*
- D. *hortō bellō, to a pretty garden (with a verb of "giving")*
- Ac. *hortum bellum, a pretty garden*
- Ab. *in hortō bellō, in a pretty garden*
- V. *hortē belle, [O] pretty garden*

§ 7.

angulus, angle, corner	captatis, you catch
ulmī, elms	ōceanus, the ocean
in ulmīs, in the elms	mergis, to sea gulls
corvī, crows	cibum dat, gives food
nīdificant, make nests	agellus suus, his estate
corvōs spectō, I watch the crows	equī, horses
libenter, gladly	vacca, cow
circum nīdōs suōs, around their nests	porcī, pigs [pork]
volitant, they fly	gallī gallinae-que, cocks and hens
corvōrum, of crows	gallōs cūrat, minds the cocks
multī mergī, many sea gulls	vīcus, a village
super ōceanum, over the ocean	rūstici, the country-folk, the rustics
mergī, O sea gulls	nōnnūlli ex rūsticis, some of (some out of) the rustics
volitātis, you fly	cum equīs, with (together with) the horses
praeda, prey	

Note in the above: — 1. corvī nīdificant, crows make nests. 2. vōs, corvī, you, [O] crows. 3. corvōs spectō, I watch crows. 4. numerus corvōrum, a number of crows. 5. corvīs dat, gives to crows. 6. cum corvīs, with crows.

SINGULAR

- N. hortus bellus
- G. hortī bellī
- D. hortō bellō (with a verb
of "giving")
- Ac. hortum bellum
- Ab. in hortō bellō
- V. horte belle

PLURAL

- hortī bellī
- hortōrum bellōrum
- hortis bellīs (with a verb of
"giving")
- hortōs bellōs
- in hortīs bellīs
- hortī bellī

§ 8. In this and the following *Preparations* nouns of the 2nd decl. in -us will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

scopulus albus, *a white cliff*
 ab-est, *is distant*
 noctū, *by night, in the night-time*
 pharus, *lighthouse*
 velut, *as, even as*
 stella clāra, *a bright star*
 in ōceanō, *on the ocean*
 illūstrat, *lights up [illust-
 rates]*

spectāre, *to see*
 (undae) tranquillae, *calm,
 tranquil (waves)*
 lavātis, *you wash [lave]*
 dēlectātis, *you delight*
 (undae) turbulentae, *rough,
 turbulent (waves)*
 spūmātis, *you foam*
 murmurātis, *you murmur*

III ANCIENT MONUMENTS

§ 9. In this and the following *Preparations* verbs of the 1st conj. present tense, will be given in the 1st person sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

in Cantiō, *in Kent*
 inter, *between*
 Dubrae, *Dover*
 Rutupiae, *Richborough*
 situs, *situated*
 oppida antiqua, *ancient
 towns*
 multa monumenta, *many
 monuments*
 vēstīgia, *vestiges, traces*
 Rōmānus, *a Roman*
 reliquiae, *relics*
 oppidōrum, *of towns*
 amphitheātrōrum, *of amphi-
 theatres*

hodiē, *to-day, at the present
 day*
 ex-stō, *I exist, remain*
 via, *a road*
 Londinium, *London*
 solum, *soil*
 multōs nummōs, *many coins*
 (nummōs) aureōs, *golden
 (coins)*
 (nummōs) argenteōs, *(coins)*
made of silver
 (nummōs) aēneōs, *(coins)*
made of copper
 et . . . et, *both . . . and*
 Britannus, *a Briton*

<i>occultō, I hide</i>	<i>excavō, I excavate</i>
<i>causa, a cause, source</i>	<i>magnō pretiō,* at a great price</i>
<i>lucrī, of gain [lucre]</i>	
<i>arō, I plough</i>	<i>vēnum-dō; I offer for sale</i>
<i>fundāmenta, the foundations</i>	<i>patruō meō est, my uncle has; lit. to my uncle there is</i>
<i>aedificiōrum, of building [edifices]</i>	

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *at* (an expression of "price" or "value").

Note the words *Dubrae*, *Dover*; *Rutupiae*, *Richborough*; *reliquiae*, *relics*. These words are plural in form and have no singular. The first two are singular in meaning, like the English "Athens" (*Latin Athēnae*); the third is plural in meaning.

Second Declension — continued

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN *-um*

SINGULAR

- N. *oppidum, a town*
- G. *oppidi, of a town*
- D. *oppidō, to a town* (with a verb of "giving")
- Ac. *oppidum, a town*
- Ab. *in oppidō, in a town*
- V. *oppidum, [O] town*

PLURAL

- oppida, towns*
- oppidōrum, of towns*
- oppidis, to towns* (with a verb of "giving")
- oppida, towns*
- in oppidis, in towns*
- oppida, towns*

Similarly with an adjective: *oppidum antiquum, an ancient town.*

§ 10. In this and the following *Preparations* nouns of the 2nd declension in *-um* will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

<i>commentarii, notes, commentaries</i>	<i>aedificium consecratum, a consecrated building</i>
<i>dē vitā meā, about my life scriptitō, I write, jot down [scribble]</i>	<i>iam, already</i>
<i>super oppidum, above the town</i>	<i>secundō saeculō,* in the second century</i>
<i>castellum, fort [castle]</i>	<i>post Christum nātum, after the birth of Christ (lit. after Christ born)</i>
<i>specula, a watch tower</i>	<i>basilica Christiāna, a Christian basilica (or church)</i>
<i>mūrī lātī, broad walls</i>	

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *in* (an expression of "time when").

§ 11.

<i>prōmunturium, a promontory, headland</i>	<i>nāvigium Belgicum, a Belgian vessel</i>
<i>stō, I stand</i>	<i>nōnnūlla (nāviglia), some (vessels)</i>
<i>post castellum, behind the castle</i>	<i>ex nāvigiis, of the vessels</i>
<i>clivus grāmineus, a grassy hill or down</i>	<i>sunt nōmināta, are named "castella," i.e. Castle Liners</i>
<i>fretum Gallicum, the English (lit. Gallic) Channel</i>	<i>littera C, the letter C</i>
<i>oculus, an eye</i>	<i>in signō, on the flag</i>
<i>vēlum album, a white sail</i>	<i>in w. acc., to</i>
<i>nāvigium Germānicum, a German vessel</i>	

IV. BOYS' AMUSEMENTS

§ 12.

<i>dēlectāmentum, amusement [delight]</i>	<i>duo puerī, two boys</i>
<i>puerōrum, of boys</i>	<i>Marcus, Mark</i>
<i>amicus, friend</i>	<i>puer, a boy</i>

quattuor-decim, four-teen

<i>annus, year</i>	<i>ūnā, together</i>
<i>quattuordecim annōrum, of fourteen years, i.e. fourteen years old</i>	<i>unda spūmifera, a foamy wave</i>
<i>mīhi, to me</i>	<i>nātō, I swim, bathe</i>
<i>praecipuus, chief, especial, particular</i>	<i>nīmis, too</i>
<i>Calēdonia, Scotland</i>	<i>(undae) asperae, rough (waves)</i>
<i>(puerī) oriundi, (boys) sprung</i>	<i>nōs puerōs, us boys</i>
<i>nōbīs puerīs sunt, to us boys there are (= we boys have; cf. patruō mēō est, § 9)</i>	<i>lūdus, game</i>
<i>condiscipulus, schoolfellow</i>	<i>pila, ball [pill]</i>
<i>liber scholis,* free from lessons</i>	<i>ut, how</i>
<i>amicitia, friendship</i>	<i>iuvat, it delights</i>
	<i>aedificāre, to build</i>
	<i>contrā undās, against the waves</i>
	<i>For the forms in -āre see § 8; spectāre, to see.</i>

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *from*; cf. *mīliiā vacat*, § 6.

§ 13.

<i>plēnae gaudiōrum, full of joys</i>	<i>rēmus,* oar</i>
<i>ā māne, from morn</i>	<i>(scapha) apta, (a boat) fitted, adapted</i>
<i>usque ad vesperum, right on till eve [vespers]</i>	<i>plērumque, mostly, generally</i>
<i>nōnumquam sometimes (lit. not never)</i>	<i>rēmigō, I row</i>
<i>Petrus, Peter</i>	<i>dō, I set (cf. § 5, give)</i>
<i>adulēscēntulus, a young man</i>	<i>ventus asper, a rough wind</i>
<i>vīgintī, twenty</i>	<i>gubernō, I steer [govern]</i>
	<i>ministrō, I attend [minister]</i>
	<i>laudō, I praise</i>

* Note the dative meaning *for* (*rēmīs, for oars*).

Second Declension — *continued*NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES LIKE *puer*

(i.e. without the ending -us or -um in the nom. sing.)

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. <i>puer, a boy</i>	<i>puerī, boys</i>
G. <i>puerī, a boy's</i>	<i>puerōrum, boys'</i>
D. <i>puerō, to a boy</i>	<i>puerīs, to boys</i>
Ac. <i>puerum, a boy</i>	<i>puerōs, boys</i>
Ab. <i>cum puerō, with a boy</i>	<i>cum puerīs, with boys.</i>
V. <i>puer, [O] boy</i>	<i>puerī, [O] boys</i>

There are not many nouns declined like *puer*. *Vesper*, *evening* or *evening star*, is like it for the most part, but has no plural. There are, however, a few adjectives (not many) declined like *puer* in both singular and plural, for instance: *liber, free*; *miser, unhappy, miserable*; *asper, rough*; *spūnifer, foamy, foam-bearing*; and other compounds of *-fer, bearing*.

§ 14. In this and the following *Preparations* nouns of the 2nd decl. like *puer* will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

<i>locus, place</i>
<i>fābula, play, drama</i> [fable]
<i>commemorātus, mentioned</i> [commemorated]
<i>Leir, Lear</i>
<i>rēgulus, ruler, petty king</i>
<i>fortūna misera, unhappy</i> <i>fate</i> [miserable fortune]
<i>dēplōrō, I deplore, lament</i>
<i>stultitia, folly</i>
<i>culpō, I blame</i>

<i>animus ingrātus, ingratitude</i> (lit. <i>an ungrateful mind</i>)
<i>accūsō, I accuse</i>
<i>fortūna aspera, harsh fate</i>
<i>filiae impiae</i> [impious], <i>un-</i> <i>natural daughters</i>
<i>cōstantia, constancy</i>
<i>ex poētā nōminātus, named</i> <i>after</i> (from) the poet; i.e. <i>Shakespeare's cliff</i>

<i>vir generōsus, a man of noble birth, a nobleman [generous]</i>	<i>sē praecipitāre, to hurl him-self [precipitate]</i>
<i>amicus fidus, a faithful friend</i>	<i>parō, I prepare</i>
<i>dē scopulō, down from the cliff</i>	<i>filius suus, his own son</i>
	<i>virum servat, saves the man [preserves]</i>
	<i>periculum, peril, danger</i>

Vir

SINGULAR

- N. *vir, a man*
 G. *virī, a man's*
 D. *virō, to a man*
 Ac. *virum, a man*
 Ab. *cum virō, with a man*
 V. *vir, [O] man*

PLURAL

- virī, men*
virōrum, men's
virīs, to men
virōs, men
cum virīs, with men
virī, [O] men

There is no other word in Latin exactly like *vir*; but Leir is declined in the same way in some Latin histories of the Britons.

V. OUR SCHOOLMASTER

§ 15.

<i>magister noster, our school-master, teacher</i>	<i>nec . . . nec, neither . . . nor</i>
<i>vir doctus, a learned man</i>	<i>magistrum amant, love the master</i>
<i>peritus lūdōrum, skilled in (lit. of) games</i>	<i>Sabidī, O Sabidius (see note below)</i>
<i>cārus (w. dat.), dear (to)</i>	<i>possum, I can, I am able</i>
<i>dextra, right-hand</i>	<i>dicere (3rd conj.), to say</i>
<i>magistri nostri, our school-master's</i>	<i>quārē, why</i>
<i>(dextra) valida, (a) strong (right-hand)</i>	<i>hōc tantum, this only</i>
<i>puerī pigri, lazy boys</i>	<i>quia, because</i>
	<i>librōs amant, they love books</i>

(librōs) Graecōs, <i>Greek</i>	= where pupils are taught litterae, cf. § 11).
(books)	Schola means a more advanced kind of school
(librōs) Latīnōs, <i>Latin</i>	crēber puerīs* et puellīs, crowded (filled) with boys and girls
(books)	(crēber) liberīs, with children (plural of the adj. liber, free: lit. free ones, i.e. children of free-born parents)
discipulus, <i>pupil [disciple]</i>	cum Alexandrō, with Alexander
scholae nostrae, <i>of our school</i>	(cum) amicīs meis, (with) my friends
atque, <i>and also</i>	ad Ventam Belgārum, at (or near) Winchester (Venta of the Belgae in Hampshire)
scientiae mathēmaticae, <i>mathematical sciences</i>	
magistrō nostrō, <i>to our master</i>	
librōrum pulchrōrum, <i>of fine books</i>	
schola nostra, <i>our school</i>	
(schola) clāra, <i>(a) famous (school)</i>	
librīs, <i>to books</i>	
in vīcō nostrō, <i>in our village</i>	
lūdus litterārius, <i>an elementary school (litterārius</i>	

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *with*.

The lines quoted above (from the poet Martial, about a Roman called Sabidius) are the original of the following English verses :

I do not like you, Dr. Fell;
 The reason why I cannot tell.
 But this one thing I know full well,
 I do not like you, Dr. Fell.

TOM BROWN (1663–1704)

Second Declension — *continued*NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES LIKE **magister**

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. magister , <i>a master</i>	magistri , <i>masters</i>
G. magistrī , <i>a master's</i>	magistrōrum , <i>masters'</i>
D. magistrō , <i>to a master</i>	magistrīs , <i>to masters</i>
Ac. magistrum , <i>a master</i>	magistrōs , <i>masters</i>
Ab. cum magistrō , <i>with a master</i>	cum magistrīs , <i>with masters</i>
V. magister , [O] <i>master</i>	magistri , [O] <i>masters</i>

Most nouns and adjectives of the 2nd decl. in **-er** are declined like **magister**: **liber**, *book*; **Alexander**, *Alexander*; **noster**, *our*; **piger**, *lazy*; **crēber**, *crowded*; and many others.

These words differ from **puer** only in dropping the **e** in all the cases except the nominative and the vocative.

Uses of the Forms of Adjectives

It will have been seen that the form of the adjective depends on the form of the noun to which it belongs. Thus we have had :

magnus numerus ,	magna audacia ,	magnum castellum ,
§ 7	§ 2	§ 10
scopulus albus ,	§ 8 casa alba ,	§ 3 vēlum album ,
nummus antiquus ,	specul aantiqua ,	oppidum antīquum ,
§ 9	§ 10	§ 9
patruus meus ,	§ 6 amita mea ,	§ 1
vir doctus ,		
liber Latinus ,		
ventus asper ,	§ 13 fortūna aspera ,	§ 14

It is clear, then, that there are many more forms of the adjective than of the noun; for each of the above adjectives has *three forms* of the nominative case:

-us	-a	-um
(omitted in some adjectives like asper)		

Similarly we may arrange nouns in three classes:

Nouns which take adjectives in -us (or those like asper)	Nouns which take adjectives in -a	Nouns which take adjectives in -um
numerus	audācia	castellum
nummus	casa	vēlum
patruus	specula	oppidum
vir *	amita	etc.
liber *	fortūna	
etc.	etc.	

* Note that in these cases the ending of the noun is not the same as that of the adjective which goes with it.

To these three classes of nouns it is convenient to give names: nouns of the first class are called *masculine*, those of the second class are called *feminine*, those of the third class are called *neuter*. And the forms of the adjective taken by the different classes of nouns are called by the same names.

In order to know to which class a noun belongs (and therefore which form of the adjective it takes), observe the following rules:

Nouns of the 1st declension are feminine, except those denoting male persons, which are masculine: thus *insula*, *casa*, *ōra*, *amita*, are feminine; *agricola*, *nauta*, *poēta*, *incola*, are masculine.

Nouns of the 2nd declension ending in **-us** or **-r** are masculine:

e.g. **numerus**, **scopulus**, **patruus**, **liber**, **vir**. Some exceptions will be found later

Nouns of the 2nd declension ending in **-um** are neuter.

TABLE OF THE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n</i>
N. magnus	magna	magnum	magni	magnaē	magna
G. magnī	magnaē	magnī	magnōrum	magnārum	magnōrum
D. magnō	magnaē	magnō	magnis	magnis	magnis
Ac. magnum	magnam	magnum	magnōs	magnās	magna
Ab. magnō	magnā	magnō	magnis	magnis	magnis
V. magne	magna	magnum	magnī	magnaē	magna
N. asper	aspera	asperum	asperī	asperae	aspera
G. asperī	asperae	asperī	asperōrum	asperārum	asperōrum
D. asperō	asperae	asperō	asperis	asperis	asperis
Ac. asperum	asperam	asperum	asperōs	asperās	aspera
Ab. asperō	asperā	asperō	asperis	asperis	asperis
V. asper	aspera	asperum	asperī	asperae	aspera
N. noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostræ	nostra
G. nostrī	nostræ	nostrī	nostrōrum	nostrārum	nostrōrum
D. nostrō	nostræ	nostrō	nostris	nostris	nostris
Ac. nostrum	nostram	nostrum	nostrōs	nostrās	nostra
Ab. nostrō	nostrā	nostrō	nostris	nostris	nostris
V. noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostræ	nostra

PREPOSITIONS HITHERTO FOUND WITH THE ABLATIVE

ab ōrā maritimā, § 1.

cum nautīs, § 2.

de vitā, § 10; *dē* scopulō,
§ 14.

ex fenestrīs, § 3.

in (= *in*): *in* Āfricā, § 6.

(= *on*): *in* arēnā, § 2.

sub (= *under*): *sub* umbrā,
§ 1.

PREPOSITIONS HITHERTO FOUND WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

ad silvam, § 5.
ante iānuam, § 1.
apud amitam meam, § 5.
circum villam, § 6.
in (= *into* or *to*): *in Āfricam*, § 11.

inter fēriās, § 2.
post cēnam, § 3.
prope silvam, § 3.
super ūceanum, § 7.

VI. ANCIENT BRITAIN

§ 16.

In this and the following *Preparations* all nouns and adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions will be given in the nom sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

historicus, -a, -um, *historical*
studiōsus, -a, -um, *fond*,
studious
narrō, *I tell*, *I narrate*
proximus, -a, -um, *nearest*
proximō annō,* *last year*
dum, *while*
erat, *was (he was)*
narrābat, *he used to tell* or
narrate
auscultābant, *(they) used to*
listen
ad-erām, *I used to be present*
sīc, *so, thus, as follows*
fere, *almost*
tōtus, -a, -um, *whole [total]*
tōta Britannia, *the whole of*
Britain. The adj. *tōtus*,
-a, -um, is irreg. in the
gen. and dat. sing.

dēnsus, -a, -um, *dense, thick*
fluvius, *river*
Tamesa, † *Thames*
ager, † *field*
frūgifer, *frūgifera*, *frūgi-ferum*, *fruitful* [fruit-bearing]
silva Anderida, *the Andreds-weald* (*weald* = *forest*)
vastus, -a, -um, *wild, waste*
[vast]
incultus, -a, -um, *uncultivated*
fera, *wild beast*
lupus, *wolf*
ursus, *bear*
cervus, *stag*
aper, † *wild boar*
multus, -a, -um, *much*
varius, -a, -um, *varied*
māteria, *timber* [material]

fāgus, f., beech. Most nouns denoting trees are feminine
 nōtus, -a, -um, known
 sī, if
 Gāius Iūlius, i.e. Caesar
 vērus, -a, -um, true

vēra, n. pl., *true things, the truth*
 affirmō, *I affirm, I state*
 pīnus, f., *pine*
 Scōticus, -a, -um, *Scottish*
 de-erat, *was wanting*

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *in* (time when); cf. § 10, secundō saeculō. † Tacitus calls the river Tamesa; Cæsar calls it Tamesis (3rd decl.).

‡ Declined like *magister*.

§ 17.

līber, lībera, līberum, *free*,
 w. abl.; cf. § 6, § 12
 metallūm, *metal*
 multū, -ae, -a, *many*
 abundābat, *abounded*, w. abl.
 plumbūm album, *white lead*,
 i.e. *tin*
 ferrum, *iron*
 atque, *and moreover*
 Tacitus, *Tacitus* (a Roman historian)
 aurum, *gold*
 argentūm, *silver*
 margarita, *pearl* [Margaret]
 ostrea, *oyster*
 dabat, *gave, yielded*
 parvus, -a, -um, *small*
 praeclārus, -a, -um, *famous*
 caelum, *sky, climate*
 tum quoque, *then too, i.e.*
just as now

crēber, crēbra, crēbrum,
frequent
 pluvia, * *rain*
 nebula, *cloud*
 āter, ātra, ātrum, *dark*
 foedus, -a, -um, *hideous*
 pruīna, *frost*
 ab-erant, *were absent*
 nātūra, *nature*
 piger, pigra, pigrum, *sluggish*
 testimōnium, *testimony*
 nauta Rōmānus, see § 15
 (Rule of genders)
 inquit, *says he*
 vix, *scarcely, hardly*
 pot-erant, -ne, *were able*
 (marks a question)
 an, or (in a question)
 satis, *sufficiently, enough*
 impiger, impigra, impigrum,
active (lit. *not sluggish*)

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *with*: *pluviis foedum*, *hideous with rains*. Compare § 15, *crēber pueris*, *crowded with boys*.

§ 18.

incola antiquus, see p. 75

(Rule of genders)

ferus, -a, -um, *savage*

bellicōsus, -a, -um, *warlike*

erant, were

hasta, * *spear*

sagitta, *arrow*

essedum, *chariot*

inter sē, among themselves,
with one another

pugnābant, *they used to fight*

proelium, *battle*

dēlectābant, *used to delight*
dīversus, -a, -um, *diverse,*

different

populus, *tribe [a people]*

Celta, Celt

sīcut, as (lit. so as, just as)

Germānus, *German*

capillus, *hair*

flāvus, -a, -um, *yellow*

membrum, limb [member]

rōbustus, -a, -um, *sturdy,*
robust

Calēdonius, *Caledonian*

Cambria, *Wales*

colōrātus, -a, -um, *sun-*
burnt [colored]

statūra, *height, stature*

niger, nigra, nigrum, *black*
[nigger]

ūniversī, -ae, -a, all [uni-
versal]

vitrum, *woad* (blue coloring
matter)

colōrābant, *used to color*

hodiernus, -a, -um, *of the*
present day

vestimentum, *garment* [vest-
ment]

corium, *skin*

cōn-stābant, *used to con-sist*

* Note ablative without a preposition: *hastīs*, *with spears*.

Imperfect of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR

eram, *I was*

erās, *thou wast (you were)*

erat, *he (she, it) was*

PI'URAL

erāmus, *we we're*

-ātis, *you were*

erant, *they were*

SINGULAR

spectābam, *I used to see*
spectābās, *you used to see*
spectābat, *he (she, it) used to
see*

PLURAL

spectābāmus, *we used to see*
spectābātis, *you used to see*
spectābant, *they used to see*

The verb *dō*, *I give*, has the first a short in the imperfect : *dabam*, *dabās*, *dabat*, *dabāmus*, *dabātis*, *dabant*.

§ 19.

Hereafter verbs of the 1st conjugation present or imperfect tense will be given in the 1st person sing. of the present.

hīc, *here, at this point*
nōnne, *not* (= *nōn* + *ne*)
 cf. *verumne*, § 17)
ille, *he (i.e. the teacher)*
aedificō, *I build*, § 12
loca, n. pl. of *locus*, m.,
place
firmātus, -a, -um, *fortified*
quīntus, -a, -um, *fifth*
Bellum Gallicum, *the Gallic
War* (name of one of
 Caesar's works)
multī, m., *many (people)*
putō, *I fancy, think*
itaque, *therefore, accordingly*
plānē, *altogether*
barbarus, -a, -um, *barbarous*
agrī cultūra, *agriculture* (cul-
 tivation of the land)
etiam, *even, also*
mercātūra, *commerce* [mer-
 chandise]
Venetī, *a tribe on the west
coast of Gaul*

Gallia, *Gaul*
 in (w. acc.), *to, into*
causā, * *for the sake*
frūmentum, *corn*
armentum, *herd*
catulus, *dog*
vēnāticus, -a, -um, *hunting*
servus, *slave*
captīvus, *captive*
exportō, *I export*
frēnum, *bridle*
vitrea, n. pl., *glass vessels*
gemma, *gem, precious stone*
cēterī, -ae, -a, *the others, the
rest*
cētera, n., *the other things*,
 Eng. *el cetera*
importō, *I import*
mediocriter, *moderately,
tolerably*
hūmānus, -a, -um, *civilized
[humane]*
nec, *and not*
multum, *much, very*

dīversus ā, *different from*
 ā = ab, § 1

Galli, the Gauls

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning
 by: causā, lit. *by cause or by reason*; hence *for the sake*.

§ 20.

<i>mortuī, the dead</i>	<i>fānum, shrine</i>
<i>cremō, I burn</i>	<i>lūcus, grove</i>
<i>sepulchrūm, tomb [sepulcher]</i>	<i>sacer, sacra, sacrūm, sacred</i>
<i>urna, urn</i>	<i>sacra, n. pl., sacred rites; cf.</i>
<i>pulchrē, beautifully</i>	<i>vēra, § 16; mediterrānea</i>
<i>ornātus, -a, -um, ornated</i>	<i>druidae, m., druids</i>
<i>fabricāre, to manufacture</i> [fabricate]	<i>saevus, -a, -um, savage,</i> <i>cruel</i>
<i>in-hūmānus, -a, -um, un-</i> <i>civilized</i>	<i>fēmina, woman</i>
<i>rota, wheel</i>	<i>prō victimis, abl., instead of</i> <i>victims, as victims</i>
<i>ferrātus, -a, -um, fitted with</i> <i>iron</i>	<i>sacrificō, I sacrifice</i>
<i>animī causā, for the sake of</i> <i>amusement (lit. of the</i> <i>mind)</i>	<i>miser, misera, miserūm,</i> <i>unhappy, miserable</i>
<i>esca, food, eating</i>	<i>cruciō, I torture</i>
<i>mediterrānea, n. pl., Mid-</i> <i>lands (midland parts; cf.</i>	<i>trucidō, I slaughter</i>
<i>vēra, § 16)</i>	<i>simulācrum, image</i>
<i>humō, I bury</i>	<i>plēnus, -a, -um, filled, w.</i>
<i>ferīna,* flesh of wild animals,</i> <i>game</i>	<i>abl.; or full w. gen., § 13,</i> <i>§ 16</i>
<i>victitō, I live</i>	<i>discordia, quarrel [discord]</i>
<i>deus, god</i>	<i>inter sē, see § 18: inter sē</i> <i>pugnābant</i>
	<i>victōria, victory</i>
	<i>parābant, say prepared the</i> <i>way for</i>

* Note the abl. without a preposition, here, *by means of*:
ferīnā vīctitābant, they lived on (= by means of) game.

Summary of meanings of the ablative without a preposition:

<i>from</i> (§ 6, § 12)	<i>with</i> (§§ 15, 17, 18, 20 after <i>plēna</i>)
<i>at</i> (§ 9)	<i>by</i> (§ 19)
<i>in</i> (§ 10, § 16)	<i>by means of</i> (§ 20)

VII. FOOTPRINTS OF THE ROMANS

§ 21.

nūper, recently, lately
mē-cum, with me
dēlectābit, it will delight
inquam, I say
vīsitāre, to visit
stō, I stand
mōnstrā, show
nōbīs, to us
amābō tē, please (lit. *I shall love you*)
ruīnae, pl., ruins
Rutupīnus, -a, -um, belonging to Richborough
tum, then
longus, -a, -um, long
aliquandō, some day
mōnstrābō, I will show (them)
crās, to-morrow
vōbīs, to you
grātus, -a, -um, pleasing
erit, it will be
ambulābimus, we shall walk

ambulābitis, you will walk
nōbīs-cum, with us
ego vērō ambulābō, I indeed will walk
tē-cum, with thee, with you
mihi, to me
pergrātus, -a, -um, very pleasing
mōnstrābis, you will show
festīnā lentē, hasten slowly, i.e. don't go too fast
nullus, -a, -um, irreg., not any
disputō, I dispute
quotā hōrā, at what hour, at what o'clock
parātus, -a, -um, prepared, ready
eritis, you will be
quīntā hōrā, at the fifth hour, i.e. at eleven o'clock
inquiunt, they say

§ 22.

postridiē, on the next day
serēnus, -a, -um, clear
 [serene]
ientāculum, breakfast
dabitis vōs in viam, will you
 give yourselves to the road,
 i.e. will you start
cēnāre, to sup, to dine, from
cēnō, I sup
pot-eritis, will you be able
Dubrīs, * from Dover
adventābunt, will arrive
intrā duās hōrās, within two
 hours
ambulāre, to walk
pot-erimus, we shall be able
ūnus, -a, -um, irreg., one

red-ambulābimus, we shall
 walk back
decimus, -a, -um, tenth
ūndecimus, -a, -um, eleventh
domī, at home
spērō, I hope
iēiūnus, -a, -um, hungry
erimus, shall we be
nihil, nothing
gustābimus, we shall taste
prandium, lunch
vōbīs-cum, with you
portāte, carry
crustulum, cake
pōmum, apple
cūrābō, will provide

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning
 from.

RULE. — Names of towns take no prepositions to express
 the meaning *from* or *to* with a verb of “going,” or
 “coming.”

Future of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>erō</i> , I shall be	<i>erimus</i> , we shall be
<i>eris</i> , thou wilt be (you will be)	<i>eritis</i> , you will be
<i>erit</i> , he (she, it) will be	<i>erunt</i> , they will be
<i>spectābō</i> , I shall see	<i>spectābimus</i> , we shall see
<i>spectābis</i> , thou wilt see (you will see)	<i>spectābitis</i> , you will see
<i>spectābit</i> , he (she, it) will see	<i>spectābunt</i> , they will see

NOTE. — The verb *dō*, *I give*, has the a short in the future: *dabō*, *dabis*, *dabit*, *dabimus*, *dabitis*, *dabunt*. Also in *dare*, *to give*; and see notes on § 5 and § 18.

Imperative of 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>spectā</i> , <i>see (thou)</i>	<i>spectāte</i> , <i>see (ye)</i>

§ 23.

Hereafter new verbs of the 1st conjugation, future or imperative, will be given in the 1st pers. sing. of the present.

<i>appropinquō</i> , <i>I approach</i>	<i>fere</i> , <i>almost</i>
<i>cupidē</i> , <i>eagerly</i>	<i>tertius</i> , -a, -um, <i>third</i>
<i>exspectō</i> , <i>I expect</i>	<i>fuit</i> , <i>it was</i>
<i>ad sonum</i> , <i>at the sound</i>	<i>nōs dedimus</i> ,* <i>we gave ourselves</i>
<i>tintinnābulum</i> , <i>bell</i>	
<i>properāvī</i> , <i>I hastened</i>	<i>celeriter</i> , <i>quickly</i>
<i>ecce</i> , <i>behold</i>	<i>nōn pot-est</i> , <i>is not able, can not</i>
<i>ad iānuam</i> , <i>at the door</i>	<i>fatigātus</i> , -a, -um, <i>tired</i> [fatigued]
<i>intrāvērunt</i> , <i>they entered</i>	<i>quota hōra est?</i> <i>what o'clock is it?</i>
<i>exclāmāvimus</i> , <i>we exclaimed</i>	<i>nōndum</i> , <i>not yet</i>
<i>eugē</i> , <i>bravo</i>	<i>ad ambulandum</i> , <i>for walking</i>
<i>opportūnē</i> , <i>in the nick of time</i> [opportunely]	<i>nōs vērō</i> (<i>parāti sumus</i>) <i>that we are!</i> (cf. § 21)
<i>adventāvistis</i> , <i>you have arrived</i>	<i>bene ambulāte</i> , lit. <i>walk well</i> , i.e. <i>good-bye</i>
<i>num</i> , marks a question, like <i>whether</i>	
<i>sērō</i> , <i>late</i>	
<i>adventāvimus</i> , <i>we have arrived</i>	

* It is well for the pupil to realize from the first that there is no conjugation in which all the verbs form their perfect stems in the same way. Such formations as *dedī* are irregular only so far as the stem is concerned.

§ 24.

inter viam, *on the way*
 multa, *many things*
 dē, w. abl., *about*
 narrāvit, *told [narrated]*
 p̄im̄us, -a, -um, *first* (for
 abl. cf. § 10)
 ante Chr. nātum, cf. § 10
 bellō, *I wage war*
 postquam, *after, when*
 Nervii, a tribe in Belgium
 dē-bellāvit, *he defeated*
 contrā, w. acc., *against*
 propinquus, -a, -um, *neigh-
 boring*
 parāvit, *he prepared*
 quīnquāgēsimus, -a, -um,
 fiftieth
 cōpiae, pl., *forces*
 transportāvit, *he transported*
 nāvigāvit, *he sailed*
 quōd, *whither, to which*
 applicāvit, *he brought to land*
 diū, *long*

disputāvērunt, *have disputed*
 ad nāvigia applicanda, *for
 vessels to be brought to land*
 idōneus, -a, -um, *fitted,
 suitable*
 Dubrās,* *to Dover*
 armātus, -a, -um, *armed*
 aliū, irreg., *another*
 fuērunt, *were*
 per, w. acc., *along*
 properāvērunt, *hastened*
 pugna ad pugnam, *fight,
 battle for battle*
 parāvērunt, *(they) prepared*
 sē, *themselves*
 necesse Rōmānīs (dat.),
 necessary for the Romans
 ad ancorās dēligāre, *to
 fasten to anchors, to anchor*
 vadum, *shallow place*
 equitāvērunt, *they rode*
 cōpiam dedērunt, *they gave
 an opportunity*

* The accusative of the name of a town without a preposition sometimes means *to* —; cf. Rule, § 22.

Perfect of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR

fui, *I was*
 fuistī, *thou wast (you were)*
 fuit, *he (she, it) was*
 spectāvī, *I saw*
 spectāvistī, *thou sawest (you saw)*
 spectāvit, *he (she, it) saw*

PLURAL

fuimus, *we were*
 fuistis, *you were*
 fuērunt, *they were*
 spectāvimus, *we saw*
 spectāvistis, *you saw*
 spectāvērunt, *they saw*

NOTES. 1. — The perfect may often be translated *I have been, I have seen, etc.*; *virī doctī disputāvērunt, learned men have disputed.*

2. — The verbs *dō, I give*, and *stō, I stand*, unlike other verbs of the 1st conjugation, make the perfects *ded-i, I gave, stet-i, I stood*; but the endings (-i, -istī, -it, -imus, -istis, -ērunt) are the same as in other perfects; thus *ded-ērunt, they gave.*

§ 25.

In this and the following *Preparations* new verbs of the 1st conj., perfect tense, will be given in the 1st person singular of the present.

adventāverāmus, we had arrived

hic, here

campus, the plain

apertus, -a, -um, open

ad cōpiās explicandās, for forces to be deployed

illīc, yonder

fortasse, perhaps

piscātōrius, -a, -um, fishing

dēligāverat, had fastened

col-locāverant, had placed [located]

incitāverant, had urged [incited]

reliquus, -a, -um, the rest

dubitō, I hesitate [doubt]

aquili-fer, the eagle-bearer

aquila, the eagle

congregō, I gather [congregate]

nisi, unless, if . . . not
ignāvus, -a, -um, cowardly
certē, at any rate
officium, duty
praestō, I perform
congregāverant, had gathered
impigrē, actively, bravely
cōnfūsus, -a, -um, confused
prīmō, at first
labōrō, I labor, am in difficulties
tandem, at length
prōpulsō, I drive off
occupō, I seize [occupy]
fuga, flight
dederant, had given
numquam, never
anteā, before
steterant, had stood
laudandus, -a, -um, laudable

Past Perfect of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>fueram, I had been</i>	<i>fuerāmus, we had been</i>
<i>fuerās, thou hadst been</i> <i>(you had been)</i>	<i>fuerātis, you had been</i>
<i>fuerat, he, (she, it) had been</i>	<i>fuerant, they had been</i>
<i>spectāveram, I had seen</i>	<i>spectāverāmus, we had seen</i>
<i>spectāverās, thou hadst seen</i> <i>(you had seen)</i>	<i>spectāverātis, you had seen</i>
<i>spectāverat, he (she, it) had</i> <i>seen</i>	<i>spectāverant, they had seen</i>

§ 26.

After this *Preparation* new verbs of the 1st conjugation; past perfect tense, will be given in the 1st person singular of the present.

<i>postulō, I demand</i>	<i>satiātus, -a, -um, satisfied</i>
<i>septimus, -a, -um, seventh</i>	<i>mora, delay</i>
<i>ruber, rubra, rubrum, red</i>	<i>fuerit, will have been</i>
<i>recreāverimus, we shall have</i> <i>refreshed</i>	<i>quandō, when? (in a ques-</i> <i>tion)</i>
<i>nōs, ourselves</i>	<i>per, w. acc., through, during</i>
<i>domum, homewards, home</i>	<i>quīnque, five</i>
<i>adventāverimus, we shall</i> <i>have arrived</i>	<i>alter, altera, alterum, irreg.,</i> <i>a second, another</i>
<i>intereā, meanwhile</i>	<i>recreāverō, I shall have</i>
<i>mī Antōnī, my (my dear)</i> <i>Anthony</i>	<i>refreshed</i>
<i>exspectāverit, will have ex-</i> <i>pected</i>	<i>mē, myself</i>
	<i>cachinnō, I laugh</i>
	<i>mox, soon.</i>

Future Perfect Tense of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR

*fuerō, I shall have been
fueris, thou wilt have been
(you will have been)*

*fuerit, he (she, it) will have
been*

spectāverō, I shall have seen

*spectāveris, thou wilt have seen
(you will have seen)*

*spectāverit, he (she, it) will have
seen*

PLURAL

*fuerimus, we shall have been
fueritis, you will have been*

fuerint, they will have been

*spectāverimus, we shall
have seen*

*spectāveritis, you will have
seen*

*spectāverint, they will have
seen*

VIII. FIRST EXPEDITION OF C. JULIUS CAESAR

§ 27. From this point onwards all new verbs of the 1st conjugation will be given in the 1st person singular of the present.

*expeditiō, expedition
Caesaris,* of Caesar
calor, heat
sōlis, of the sun
āeris, of the air
neque, nor (and . . . not)
paulō post, a little after
sōlem obscūrāvērunt, ob-
scured the sun
imber, a shower
sōl, the sun
splendōre,† with splendor
iterum, a second time
calōrem temperāverat, had
tempered the heat
dē Caesare,* about Caesar*

*imperātōre, general [em-
peror]
interrogō, I ask, inquire
cūr, why
expeditiōnem suam parāvit,
he prepared his expedition
inquimus, we say
prōcōnsul, proconsul
trēs, three
natiōnēs, tribes [nations]
duodēsexāgēsimus, -a, -um,
fifty-eighth, lit. 2 from 60th
Caesarem prōcōnsulem cre-
āverant, had created
Caesar proconsul
autem, however*

<i>esse, to be</i>	<i>subministrō, I supply</i>
<i>ex-istimō, I consider [estimate]</i>	<i>Trinobantēs, pl., a British tribe in Essex</i>
<i>rēvērā, really</i>	<i>Cassī, pl., 2, a tribe in Herts</i>
<i>ex natiōnibus, of the tribes</i>	<i>implōrō, I implore</i>
<i>auxilium, auxilia, pl., help, aid, auxiliaries</i>	

* The letter *C* in names stands for the *G* of *Gāius* (*Gāium*, *Gāi*, *Gāiō*).

† Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *with*; cf. §§ 15, 17, 20.

Third Declension

NOUNS LIKE Caesar, Expeditio, ETC.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. Caesar, <i>Caesar</i>	Caesar-ēs, <i>Caesars</i>
G. Caesar-is, <i>Caesar's</i>	Caesar-um, <i>of Caesars</i>
D. Caesar-i, <i>to Caesar</i>	Caesar-ibus, <i>to Caesars</i>
Ac. Caesar-em, <i>Caesar</i>	Caesar-ēs, <i>Caesars</i>
Ab. cum Caesar-e, <i>with Caesar</i>	cum Caesar-ibus, <i>with Caesars</i>
V. Caesar, [O] <i>Caesar</i>	Caesar-ēs, [O] <i>Caesars</i>

So are declined words like *āér, air*, *sōl, sun*, and many words ending in *-or*, such as *calor, heat*, *splendor, splendor*, *imperātor, commander-in-chief*. So too are declined words like *expeditiō, expedition*, except that they have dropped an *n* in the nom. sing.: thus we have —

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. expeditiō	expeditiōn-ēs
G. expeditiōn-is	expeditiōn-um

SINGULAR	PLURAL
D. <i>expeditiōn-ī</i>	<i>expeditiōn-ibus</i>
Ac. <i>expeditiōn-em</i>	<i>expeditiōn-ēs</i>
Ab. <i>in expeditiōn-e</i>	<i>in expeditiōn-ibus</i>
V. <i>expeditiō</i>	<i>expeditiōn-ēs</i>

(Many words ending in *ō*, especially those ending in *-dō* and *-gō*, have also a change of vowel in the stem: see next section, note).

Nouns in the 3rd decl. in *-iō*, *-dō*, or *-gō* are nearly all feminine, except when they denote male persons. The other nouns declined like *Caesar* are mostly masculine, especially those ending in *-or*.

§ 28.

<i>avāritia, avarice</i>	<i>venia, pardon</i>
<i>exspectatiō, expectation</i>	<i>ā victōr-ibus, from the victors</i>
<i>praeda, booty; cf. § 7</i>	<i>ūllus, -a, -um, irreg., any; cf. nūllus, § 21</i>
<i>cupidus, -a, -um, desirous</i>	<i>nisi, except; cf. § 25</i>
<i>vīitandi, of visiting</i>	<i>pauci, -ae, -a, a few</i>
<i>explōrandi, of exploring</i>	<i>proximus, -a, -um, next; cf. § 16</i>
<i>ignōtus, -a, -um, unknown</i>	<i>multō maiōr-em, much greater, lit. greater by much</i>
<i>remōtus, -a, -um, remote</i>	<i>sescēntī, -ae, -a, six hundred</i>
<i>ignōtum, an unknown thing</i>	<i>onerārius, -a, -um, of burden</i>
<i>prō, w. abl., for, instead of</i>	<i>legiōn-ēs, legions</i>
<i>prō magnificō est, is regarded as a magnificent thing</i>	<i>cum multitūdin-e,* with a multitude</i>
<i>com-parō, I get together</i>	
<i>re-portō, I carry off</i>	

* Note that the stem of this word differs from the nom. sing. not only in having an *n*, but also in a change of vowel: nom. sing. *multitūdō*, stem *multitūdin-*.

IX. PEACE VIOLATED

§ 29 In the following *Preparation* each new noun of the 3rd decl. will be given only once (in the nom. sing., with the stem added in parenthesis whenever it differs from the nom. sing.).

pāx (pāc-), 3, <i>peace</i>	rēmigandī, <i>of rowing</i>
violātus, -a, -um, <i>violated</i>	virtūs (virtūt-), 3, <i>pluck</i> [virtue]
violō, <i>I violate</i>	magnopere, <i>greatly</i> (cf. quantopere, <i>how much</i>)
aestās (aestāt-), 3, <i>summer</i>	prior (priōr-), 3, <i>former</i>
quārtus, -a, -um, <i>fourth</i>	inde, <i>thence</i>
dux (duc-), 3, <i>leader [duke]</i>	trecentī, -ae, -a, <i>three hun-</i>
miles (milit-), 3, <i>soldier</i> [military]	<i>dred</i>
eques (equit-), 3, <i>horse-</i> <i>soldier</i>	castra †, 2, <i>camp</i>
tempestās (tempestāt-), 3, <i>weather [tempest]</i>	statiō (statiōn-), 3, <i>station;</i> <i>in statiōne, on guard</i>
medius, -a, -um, <i>mid</i> *	reservō, <i>I reserve</i>
nāvigātiō (nāvigātiōn-), 3, <i>voyage [navigation]</i>	periculōsus, -a, -um, <i>dan-</i>
nōn iam flābat, <i>no longer</i> <i>blew</i>	<i>gerous</i>
prosperē, <i>successfully, pros-</i> <i>perously</i>	dēfēnsor (dēfēnsör-), 3 †, <i>defender</i>
labor (labōr-), 3, <i>labor, toil</i>	nūdāre, <i>to strip</i> (cf. incitāre, <i>to urge on; spectāre, § 8;</i> <i>§ 12)</i>

* In mediā nāvigātiōne, lit. *in mid-voyage*; but we should generally say in English *in the middle of the voyage*.

† A neuter plural noun of the 2nd decl., with sing. meaning.

‡ Note the abl. without a prep., properly meaning *from*, but here to be translated by *of*; so in § 12 and § 6 we might translate liber scholis *free of lessons*, and mīliiā vacat *he is free of service*.

Third Declension — *continued*NOUNS LIKE *Pax*, *Aestas*, ETC

A great many nouns of the 3rd declension differ from those already learned by adding an *s* to the nom. sing.; thus from the stem *pāc-* we get the nom. sing. *pāc-s* (written with the letter *x* for *cs*); but the other cases are formed from the stem *pāc-*. If the stem ends in a *t* (or *d*), this letter disappears in the nom. sing. when the *s* is added, but not in the other cases. Thus we decline —

N. <i>pāx</i>	<i>aestā-s</i>	<i>mīle-s</i>	<i>virtū-s</i>
G. <i>pāc-is</i>	<i>aestāt-is</i>	<i>milit-is</i>	<i>virtūt-is</i>
D. <i>pāc-ī</i>	<i>aestāt-ī</i>	<i>milit-ī</i>	<i>virtūt-ī</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Nouns of the 3rd decl. that form the nom. sing. by adding *s* to the stem are mostly feminine, except those which denote male persons, like *miles*, *soldier*, and a few others.

X. VARIED CONTESTS

§ 30.

<i>certāmen</i> (<i>certāmin-</i>), 3,* <i>contest</i>	<i>domesticus</i> , -a, -um, <i>civil</i> [domestic]
<i>vītō</i> , <i>I avoid</i>	<i>prae-parō</i> , <i>I prepare</i>
<i>flūmen</i> (<i>flūmin-</i>), 3,* <i>river</i>	<i>arbor</i> , f., 3, <i>tree</i>
<i>ēgregiē</i> , <i>excellently</i>	<i>vallum</i> , 2, <i>rampart</i>
<i>opus</i> (<i>oper-</i>), 3,* <i>work</i> [<i>operate</i>]	<i>prō-volō</i> , <i>I dash forth</i> ; cf. <i>volitō</i> , § 7
<i>firmō</i> , <i>I strengthen</i> [<i>make firm</i>]	<i>mūnitiō</i> , 3, <i>bulwark</i>
<i>nōmen</i> (<i>nōmin-</i>), 3,* <i>name</i> [<i>nomin-ate</i>]	<i>aliquantum</i> , <i>a lot</i> , <i>considerable amount</i>
<i>cōstat</i> , <i>is known</i>	<i>tempus</i> (<i>tempor-</i>), 3,* <i>time</i> [<i>tempor-ary</i>]

agger, 3, <i>mound</i>	magnitūdō (magnitūdin-), 3, <i>size, magnitude</i>
testūdō (testūdin-), 3, <i>tor-</i> <i>torse shell, shelter</i> †	rōbur (rōbor-), 3,* <i>strength</i> [cor-robor-ate]
oppugnō, <i>I attack</i>	corpus (corpor-), 3,* <i>body</i> [corpor-al]
vulnus (vulner-), 3,* <i>wound</i> [vulner-able]	homō (homin-), 3, <i>man</i>
pondus (ponder-), 3,* <i>weight</i> [ponder-able]	rōbustō <i>corpore</i> ,‡ <i>of</i> (lit. with) <i>robust body</i>
arma, n. pl., 2, <i>arms</i>	
superō, <i>I surpass</i>	

* The nouns in this section in -men, -us, and -ur are neuters, and therefore have the acc. the same as the nom. Note, too, the nom. and acc. pl. in -a.

† The testūdō was an arrangement of the shields of the soldiers when they attacked a fort; it looked like a tortoise shell.

‡ Note the ablative without a preposition, here translatable by *of*; the ablative here denotes a *quality* of the persons spoken of, and may be therefore called an adjectival ablative.

Third Declension — *continued*

NOUNS LIKE Flumen, Opus, Tempus

Neuters ending in -men have stems ending in min- from which the other cases are formed. Neuters ending in -us have stems in -er- or -or-. The last vowel of these stems is always short.

Note that the neuters have the acc. the same as the nom., both in the sing. and the pl. (as in 2nd decl.), and that their nom. and acc. pl. end in -a (also as in the 2nd decl.).

SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N. flūmen	flūmin-a	opus	oper-a
G. flūmin-is	flūmin-um	oper-is	oper-um
D. flūmin-ī	flūmin-ibus	oper-ī	oper-ibus
Ac. flūmen	flūmin-a	opus	oper-a
Ab. in flūmin-e	in flūmin-ibus	in oper-e	in oper-ibus
V. flūmen	flūmin-a	opus	oper-a

§ 31.

prō-sum, *I am helpful, do good*

fugō, *I put to flight; fugātus, -a, -um, routed*

in-stō, w. dat., *I pursue (lit. step upon)*

ignōrō, *I do not know [ignore]*

praetereā, *besides*

incommodum, 2, *disaster*

nūntiō, *I announce*

tempestās (-tāt-), 3, *tempest*

lītus (lítór-), 3, *coast*

afflictō, *wreck [afflict]*

insectatiō (-iōn-), 3, *pursuit*

revocāre, *to recall*

novus, -a, -um, *new*

arma, n. pl, 2, *here fittings*

ornandus, -a, -um, *to be equipped* (from ornō, *I equip, adorn*)

magnō opere (abl. of opus)
= magnopere, § 29

diurnus, -a, -um, *of the day*

nocturnus, -a, -um, *of the night*

sine, w. abl., *without*

reparāre, *to refit, repair*

XI. ROMAN SHIPS

§ 32.

genus (gener-), 3, *kind*
[gener-al]

nāvis, gen. pl. nāvium, 3,
ship [nav-y]; *nāvis longa, ship of war*

classis, gen. pl. classium,
3, *fleet*

onus (oner-), 3, *burden*
[oner-ous]

trānsportandus, -a, -um, *to be transported*

ad onera trānsportanda, *for burdens to be transported*

octingentī, -ae, -a, <i>eight hundred</i>	opus, w. abl., <i>need (of)</i>
hiems (<i>hiem-</i>), 3, <i>winter</i>	quōmodō, <i>how</i>
inter, here <i>among</i>	hostis, gen. pl. hostium, 3, <i>enemy [host-ile]</i>
ducentī, -ae, -a, <i>two hundred</i>	

Third Declension — *continued*

Most nouns of two syllables belonging to the 3rd decl. and ending in -is have the same form for the gen. as for the nom. sing., and form the gen. pl. in -ium: thus nāvis, *ship*, classis, *fleet*, hostis, *enemy*. These nouns are mostly feminine, except those denoting male persons, like hostis.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. nāvis	nāvēs
G. nāvis	nāvium
D. nāvī	nāvibus
Ac. nāvem	nāvēs
Ab. in nāvē	in nāvibus
V. nāvis	nāvēs

Note that all these forms are of two syllables except the gen., dat., and abl. plural. The gen. pl. has one syllable more than the nom. sing., as in §§ 27–31.

NOTE. — Similarly are declined some nouns whose nom. sing. ends in -ēs, e.g., clādēs, *disaster*.

§ 33.

ornāre, <i>to equip</i>	rōbur (rōbor-), 3, here <i>oak</i>
forma, 1, <i>form, shape</i>	ferreus, -a, -um, <i>made of iron</i>
puppis, 3,* <i>stern, poop</i>	fūnis, 3,* <i>rope</i>
accommodātus, -a, -um, suited [accommodated]	pellis, 3,* <i>skin, hide</i>
carīna, 1, <i>keel</i>	sive . . . sive, <i>whether . . . or</i>
plānus, -a, -um, <i>flat [plane]</i>	

propter, w. acc., *on account of*
linum, 2, flax
quia, because
plūs . . . quam, more . . . than
fīmitūdō (-tūdin-), 3, firmness

lineus, -a, -um, made of flax
tam . . . quam, so . . . as
rōstrum, 2, break, ram
turris, 3,* turret
lāmina, 1, plate
quid opus, what need
tormentum, 2, a machine for hurling stones †

* This word is declined like *nāvis*, § 32

† The *tormentum* [Eng. torment] corresponded to our cannon.

§ 34. XII. ALLIANCE OF THE BRITISH TRIBES

societās (*societät-*), 3, alliance [society]
summus, -a, -um, chief
imperium, 2, command
mandō, I entrust
rēx (*rēg-*), 3, king
gēns (*gent-*), gen. pl. gentium, 3, race [*gent-ile*]
princeps (*-cip-*), 3, prince
tamen, nevertheless
pars (*part-*), 3, part
cōnsociō, I ally

finis, 3,* end; *finēs*, m. pl., boundaries
sēparō, I separate
oriēns (*orient-*), 3, the East † [orient-al]
occidēns (*occident-*), 3, the West [occident-al]
superior (*superiōr-*), 3, previous, past
continuus, -a, -um, continued, uninterrupted
infinitus, -a, -um, infinite

* Declined like *nāvis*, § 32.

† *ab oriente* is literally from the East; hence on the east side, on the east. Similarly *ab occidente*, on the west.

Third Declension — continued

Words whose stem ends in two consonants form the gen. pl. in -ium (two syllables more than the nom. sing.): thus *gēns* (stem *gent-*), *race*, *pars* (*part-*), *part*.

Notice that if the stem ends in a -t it is dropped before the -s which is added to form the nom. sing., as in § 29; thus gēns stands for gent-s; pars for part-s.

The nouns whose stem ends in two consonants are mostly feminine, like other nouns that form the nom. sing. by adding -s to the stem (§ 29).

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. gēn-s	gent-ēs
G. gent-is	gent-iūm
D. gent-i	gent-iūbus
Ac. gent-em	gent-ēs
Ab. cum gent-e	cum gent-iūbus
V. gēn-s	gent-ēs

But *urbs* (stem *urb-*), *city*, which will be found in the next section, does not drop any letter before the s of the nom. sing.; it is only a t or a d that is dropped before the s.

§ 35.

caput (*capit-*), 3, n., *chapter*
duodecimus, -a, -um, *twelfth*
tertius decimus, *thirteenth*
interior (-iōr-), 3, *interior*
Belgium, 2, *Belgium*
immigrō, *I immigrate*
aetās (-tāt-), 3, *age*
trāns, w. acc., *across*
Rhēnus, 2, *the Rhine*
migrō, *I migrate*
urbs (*urb-*), 3, *city* [*urb-an*]
dērivātus, -a, -um, *derived*
dē-mōnstrō, *I point out*

origō (*origin-*), 3, *origin*
triquetrus, -a, -um, *triangular*
esse dēclarō, *I declare to be* *
latus (*later-*), 3, *side* [*lateral*]
Hispānia, 1, *Spain*
septentriōnēs, *the North*
errō, *I err*
Hibernia, 1, *Ireland*
rectē, *rightly*
iūdicō, *I judge*
Mōna, 1, *Anglesey*

* Cf. § 27, l. 16, *esse exīstīmābant*.

† Lit. *the seven oxen* (Charles' Wain).

§ 36. XIII. THE BRITISH SEAS

longitūdō (-tūdin-), 3, <i>length [longitude]</i>	octōgintā, <i>eighty</i>
circiter, <i>about</i>	mare (abl. sing. <i>mari</i>), 3, n., <i>the sea</i>
quingentī, -ae, -a, <i>five hundred</i>	di-stāre, <i>to be distant</i>
mīlia, 3 (n. pl. of <i>mille</i> , <i>a thousand</i>), <i>miles</i> ; lit. <i>thousands (of paces)</i>	igitur, <i>therefore, then</i>
septingentī, -ae, -a, <i>seven hundred</i>	maria, <i>seas</i>
octingentī, -ae, -a, <i>eight hundred</i>	circum-dō, <i>I surround</i>
	Hibernicus, -a, -um, <i>Irish</i>
	marium, <i>of the seas</i>
	ūsitātus, -a, -um, <i>used, usual, common</i>

Third Declension — continued

Nouns ending in -e like *mare*, *sea*, of the 3rd decl. are neuter. They form the gen. pl. in -ium, the nom. and acc. pl. in -ia, and the abl. sing. (like the dat. sing.) in ī. Thus

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. mare	maria
G. maris	marium
D. mari	maribus
Ae. mare	maria
Ab. in mari	in maribus
V. mare	maria

§ 37. XIV. BRITAIN SUBDUED

pācātus, -a, -um, <i>subdued</i>	perturbō, <i>I perturb, throw into confusion</i>
concursiō (-iōn-), 3, <i>engagement [ex-cursion]</i>	mōs (mōr-), 3, <i>custom</i>
iter (itiner-), 3,* <i>march</i>	iustus, -a, -um, <i>just, proper</i>
fortiter, <i>bravely</i>	omnēs, <i>all</i>
impugnō, <i>I attack</i>	ordō (-din-), 3, <i>rank [ordinary]</i>
cohors (cohort-), 3,†, <i>cohort</i>	
sui, <i>their own men</i>	

cōsultō, <i>on purpose</i> [by consultation]	stabilitās (-tāt-), 3, <i>stability</i>
essedārius, 2, <i>charioteer</i>	pedes (pedit-), 3 †, <i>foot-soldier</i>
pēs (ped-), 3, m., <i>foot</i> ; pedibus, <i>on foot</i>	praestō (cf. § 25), <i>I exhibit</i>
ita, <i>thus</i>	huiusmodī, <i>of this kind</i>
mōbilitās (-tāt-), 3, <i>mobility</i>	intervallum, 2, <i>interval</i>

* This is a very peculiar word; the nom. sing. is not formed directly from the stem.

† Declined like pars (stem part-), § 34.

‡ Declined like miles (milit-), eques (equit-), § 29.

§ 38.

collis, 3,* <i>hill</i>	servō, here <i>I watch</i>
lēgātus, 2, <i>lieutenant-general</i> [legate]	paulum, <i>a little</i>
subitō, <i>suddenly</i>	dēclinō, <i>I turn aside</i> [decline]
superior (cf. § 34), <i>superior</i> , <i>victorious</i>	dē viā, <i>from the road</i>
quattuor, <i>four</i>	vastō, <i>I lay waste</i> [de-estate]

* Declined like nāvis, hostis, § 32.

§ 39.

rīpa, 1, <i>bank</i>	longē, <i>far</i>
sudis, 3,* <i>stake</i>	palūs (palūd-), 3, <i>marsh</i>
acūtus, -a, -um, <i>sharp</i> [acute]	ovis, 3,* <i>sheep</i>
profundus, -a, -um, <i>deep</i> [profound]	bōs (bov-), 3, † <i>ox</i>
caput (capit-), 3, n., <i>head</i> ; cf. § 35	duābus, abl. of duae expugnō, <i>I take by storm</i>
	fugō, <i>I put to flight</i>

* Declined like nāvis, § 32.

† Irregular word: bōs, bov-is, -ī, etc., gen. pl. bo-um.

§ 40.

prae-sum, w. dat., *I am in command of*
 pugnandi, *of fighting*; cf.
 § 28, l. 3
 frūstrā, *in vain*
 victōrēs, = *were victors*
 cīvitās (-tāt-), 3, *state [city]*
 örō, *I ask, entreat*
 cōfirmō, *I establish [confirm]*
 tot, indecl. adj., *so many*
 clādēs, 3,* *disaster*
 maximē, *chiefly*
 dēfectiō (-iōn-), 3, *defection*

condiciō (-iōn-), 3, *condition*
 dēliberō, *I deliberate*
 vetō, *I forbid*
 vexō, *I annoy, vex*
 tribūtum, 2, *tribute*
 imperō, w. dat., *I impose (upon)*
 obses (obsid-), 3, *hostage*
 prō, w. abl., *for, on behalf of* (cf. §§ 28, 33)
 āra, 1, *altar*
 focus, 2, *hearth*
 tropaeum, 2, *trophy*

* This and some other nouns of the 3rd decl. differ from nāvis only in the nom. sing.; see § 32, note. In these words the nom. and acc. pl. is the same as the nom. sing.

§ 41.

XV. HEARTS OF OAK

aes (aer-), 3, n., *brass*
 triplex (triplic-), 3, adj., *triple*
 fortis, 3, adj., *brave, strong*
 admirābilis, 3, adj., *admirable*
 īsigne, n. of īsignis, 3,
 adj., *distinguished*
 facinus (facinor-), 3, *deed, achievement*
 quod, *that*
 tam, so (cf. § 33)

orbis, 3, m., *circle [orb]; orbis terrārum = the world*
 mīrus, -a, -um, *wonderful*
 sententia, 1, *opinion*
 comprobō, *I approve of*
 nōnus, -a, -um, *ninth*
 digitus, 2, *finger [digit]*
 mōnstrans (mōnstrant-), 3,
 adj., *pointing*
 statiō (-iōn-), 3, *here roadstead; cf. § 29*
 tūtus, -a, -um, *safe*

illae, yon, those	per-grandis, 3, adj., very
optimē, excellently, here =	big
<i>hurrah</i>	
adhūc, hitherto (hūc =	omnis, 3, adj., every; omnēs,
<i>hither, ad = to</i>	pl., all
grandis, 3, adj., big [grand]	ariēs (ariet-), 3, m., ram

NOTE. — The heading (*Rōbur et aes triplex*) is a quotation from Horace (*Odes I 3, 9*) and is here applied both to the courage of the ancient Britons and to the modern ships of war described in this section.

§ 42.

veterānus, -a, -um, <i>veteran, old</i>	cūr, why
militō, <i>I serve</i>	prōpositum, 2, <i>proposal</i>
custōs (custōd-), 3, <i>guard</i>	per-grātus, -a, -um, <i>very pleasing</i>
Grandis, 3, adj., <i>the Majestic</i>	ad nāvigandum, <i>for sailing</i>
Rēgālis, 3, adj., <i>the Royal Sovereign</i>	dēnegō, <i>I say no [deny]</i>
Magnifica, 1, adj., <i>the Magnificent</i>	omnia, n. pl. of omnis, <i>all things, everything</i>
Tonāns (Tonant-), 3, adj., <i>the Thunderer</i>	dulce, n. sing. of dulcis, 3, adj., <i>sweet, pleasant</i>
Arrogāns (Arrogant-), 3, adj., <i>the Arrogant</i>	lēnis, 3, adj., <i>gentle [lenient]</i>
Ferōx (Ferōc-), 3, adj., <i>the Furious, lit. warlike</i>	brevī, abl. sing. of brevis, 3, adj., <i>brief, short</i>
tegimen (-min-), 3, <i>covering</i>	classiāriū, 2, <i>seamen, men of the fleet</i>
in Grandī, abl. of Grandis, <i>in the Majestic</i>	ingēns (ingent-), 3, adj., <i>huge</i>
praefectus classis, <i>admiral</i>	māchina, <i>machine</i>

Adjectives of the 3rd Declension

Adjectives of the 3rd decl. in -is are declined as follows: —

(1) in the masc. and fem. like *nāvis* (§ 32), *except that the abl. sing. ends in -ī* (not -e);

(2) in the neuter like *mare* (§ 36).

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N.	fortis	forte	fortēs
G.	fortis	fortis	fortium
D.	fortī	fortī	fortibus
Ac.	fortem	forte	fortēs
Ab.	fortī	fortī	fortibus
V.	fortis	forte	fortēs

Some adjectives of the 3rd decl. which do not end in -is have no separate form for the nom. sing. of the neuter; in the masc. and fem. they are declined like *gens* (§ 34): thus —

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N.	ingēns	ingēns	ingentēs
G.	ingentis	ingentis	ingentium
D.	ingentī	ingentī	ingentibus
Ac.	ingentem	ingēns	ingentēs
Ab.	ingentī	ingentī	ingentibus
V.	ingēns	ingēns	ingentēs

§ 43.

adversus, -a, -um, adverse
taberna, 1, inn [tavern]
tenebrae, 1, pl., darkness
lūx (lūc-), 3, light

ānxius, -a, -um, anxious
multa, n. pl. of multus,
many things
ambulātiō (-iōn-), 3, walk

<i>ūtilis</i> , 3, adj., <i>useful</i>	<i>pugnāns</i> (<i>pugnant-</i>), 3, adj.†
<i>vehiculum</i> , 2, <i>carriage</i> [ve- hicle]	<i>fighting</i>
<i>nox</i> (<i>noct-</i>), 3, <i>night</i>	<i>salvus</i> , -a, -um, <i>safe</i>
<i>somniō</i> , <i>I dream</i>	<i>fac</i> (impv. of <i>faciō</i> , <i>I make</i>), <i>make</i>
<i>membris rōbustīs</i> , abl *	<i>māter</i> (<i>mātr-</i>), <i>mother</i>
<i>terrā marīque</i> , <i>by land and by sea</i>	

* The abl. is here translatable *with*; cf. **rōbustō corpore**, § 30.

† The adjectives in **-āns** (stem **-ant-**) are declined like **ingēns** (stem **ingent-**), the only difference being in the last vowel of the stem.

DRILL EXERCISES

[The sections of these drill exercises are numbered to correspond with sections of the text. All the words occurring in them will be found in the corresponding sections of the *Preparations* (pp. 39 ff.). The Latin sentences may be used for *viva voce* practice, and may be varied by substituting other words used in the text of the story. They will also serve as models for translating the English sentences that follow them into Latin. The numbers in parenthesis in the Exercises refer to sections of the *Preparations*, and serve the purpose of an English-Latin Vocabulary. Thus in Ex. 4 (p. 89) the reference to § 2 after the word *for* means that the Latin word wanted will be found in § 2 of the *Preparations* (p. 40).]

§ 1 a. NOMINATIVE AND ABLATIVE SINGULAR

1. Villa est bella.
2. Castanea est bella.
3. Ancilla in villā habitat.
4. Ora maritima nōn procul ā¹ villā est.
5. Nōn procul ab orā maritimā habitō.
6. Sub castaneā interdum cantō.

1. How pretty is the chestnut-tree !
2. Not far from the chestnut-tree a nightingale sings.
3. Not far from the country-house is the seashore.²
4. Not far from the seashore is the chestnut tree.
5. In the country-house I now live.

¹ ā is used for ab before a consonant.

² ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 1. — Put the adjective immediately *after* its noun. The English order is just the opposite: thus where English says *a pretty house* Latin says

§ 1 b.

GENITIVE SINGULAR

1. Amita mea sub umbrā castaneae interdum cantat.
2. Cum amitā meā sub umbrā castaneae interdum cantō.
3. Ancilla amitae meae in villā habitat.
4. Ancilla in villā amitae meae habitat.
5. Iānua nōn procul ab ūrā maritimā est.

1. My aunt's country-house is pretty. 2. The door of the country-house is not far from the seashore.¹ 3. Where is the nightingale? 4. The nightingale sometimes sings under the shade of the chestnut-tree. 5. The nightingale does not live (say *not lives*) in the chestnut-tree.

After § 1.

CONVERSATION

Q. Ubi est villa?

A. Villa nōn procul ab ūrā maritimā est.

Q. Ubi est castanea?

A. Castanea in āreā est.

a house pretty; where English says the seashore or the maritime shore Latin says the shore maritime. This rule applies also to possessive adjectives, like my, your, his, our, their: thus where English says my aunt Latin says aunt mine. But the rule does not apply to adjectives used with the verb to be, as in the country-house is pretty or how pretty the country-house is!

¹ ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 2. — *Put the adverb before the verb or other words which it qualifies.* — The English order is often different: thus where English says *sings well* Latin says *well sings*. English may say *sings sometimes* or *sometimes sings*, but Latin always says *sometimes sings*. This rule applies to the Adverb *nōn*, which must always come *immediately* before the word which it negatives; and it also applies to adverb-phrases formed with prepositions, such as *far from the seashore*, *under the shade of the chestnut-tree*; thus for *the nightingale sings under the shade of the chestnut-tree*; say *the nightingale under the shade of the chestnut-tree sings*.

Q. Ubi ancilla cēnam parat?

A. Ancilla sub umbrā castaneae cēnam interdum parat.

Q. Ancilla in villā habitat?¹

A. Ancilla in villā habitat.

§ 2 a. NOMINATIVE PLURAL

1. Scaphae nōn procul ā villā sunt. 2. Fēriae sunt beātae. 3. Beātae sunt fēriae. 4. Magnae sunt procellae in ūrā maritimā. 5. Nautae procul ab ūrā maritūmā sunt. 6. Nautae in scaphā sunt. 7. Scapha nōn magna est.

1. Where are the boats? 2. The boats are on the sand.
3. Sailors live not far from the sand of the seashore.
4. I sometimes sail in a boat with a sailor. 5. Chains are in the boat. 6. Anchors and chains are on the seashore.

§ 2 b. GENITIVE PLURAL

1. Scaphae nautārum interdum magnae sunt. 2. Ancorae scaphārum magnārum magnae sunt. 3. Ancorae scaphārum magnārum nōn magnae sunt.

1. The boats of the sailors are not far from the door of the country-house. 2. The anchors of the boats are on the sand. 3. The anchors and the chains of the anchors are on the sand. 4. The inhabitants of country-houses are not sailors. 5. The courage of the inhabitants of the seashore is great.

¹ Questions may be asked in conversational Latin, as in English, simply by changing the tone of the voice: e.g. *vīs pugnāre?* *you want to fight?* This is very common in Plautus and Terence. But it is easy to introduce the particle *-ne* to the pupil from the first, if the teacher prefers: e.g. **Habitatne ancilla in villā?**

§ 3 a.

ABLATIVE PLURAL

1. Scaphae in undis sunt.
2. Undae sub scaphīs sunt.
3. In scaphīs sunt nautae.
4. Procella est: undae nōn caeruleae sunt.
5. Nautae in undīs nōn caeruleīs nāvigant.
6. Nautae in casīs albīs habitant.

1. Sailors often sail in boats.
2. I often sail with the sailors.
3. Not far from the windows of the cottages are the waves of the sea-shore.
4. My aunt is often¹ in the cottages of the farmers.
5. There-is² a wood not far from the cottages of the farmers.

§ 3 b. ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL AFTER A
PREPOSITION

1. Ante villam est arēna.
2. Ante casās nautārum est ūra maritima.
3. Ūra maritima prope villam amitae meae est.
4. Prope casās agricolārum est silva.
5. Post cēnam in scaphā nōn nāvigō
6. Post fēriās procul ab ūrā maritimā habitō.

1. Before the door of the country-house is the sand of the seashore.
2. Near the wood are the cottages of the farmers.
3. During the holidays I sometimes sail in boats.
4. After the holidays I do not stay³ in the country-house of my aunt.
5. Before the holidays I do not sail in boats.

¹ See Order of Words, Rule 2, p. 85.

² *There-is* and *there-are* must be translated simply by the verb: say *Not far from the cottages is a wood.*

³ *I do not stay* is an English way of saying *I stay not*; in Latin there will be only one word for *I do stay*, and the word for *not* must come before it. (For *stay* say *live*.) Similarly in the next sentence *I do not sail*.

§ 3 c. ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL DEPENDING
ON A VERB

1. Villam ex ūrā maritimā spectō. 2. Fenestrās villae
ex ūrā maritimā spectō. 3. In arēnā scapham et ancorās
et catēnās spectō. 4. In silvā plantās et herbās spectō.
5. Plantās et herbās amō: bācās amō. 6. Nautae casās
albās amant. 7. Casae albae nautās dēlectant.

1. I love the sand.¹ 2. I love the sand of the seashore.
3. I love boats and anchors and chains. 4. Waves delight
sailors. 5. Plants delight my aunt. 6. My aunt loves
sailors and farmers. 7. From the windows of the cottages
the sailors see the waves. 8. Boats delight sailors: sailors
love boats. 9. Before the holidays I do not see boats and
the seashore.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY INSERTING A
VERB

1. Ūram maritimam _____. 2. Ūra maritima nōs _____.
3. Scaphās albās _____. 4. Scaphae interdum caeruleae
_____. 5. Ūra maritima ____ bella.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY INSERTING A
PREPOSITION IN THE FIRST PLACE AND A VERB IN
THE SECOND

1. ____ arēnā ____ scaphae. 2. ____ ūram maritimam
nautās _____. 3. Agricolae ____ silvam _____. 4. ____
nautis interdum _____. 5. ____ agricolis interdum _____.

After § 3.

CONVERSATION

Q. Quid (what) ex fenestrā spectās?

A. Ex fenestrā undās et ūram maritimam spectō.

¹ ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 3.—Put the accusative before
the verb on which it depends.

Q. Ōram maritimam amās?

A. Ōram maritimam amō. Undae mē dēlectant.

Q. Silvam nōn amās?

A. Silvam amō. Silva mē dēlectat.

Q. In silvā interdum ambulās?

A. In silvā saepe ambulō.

Q. Ubi est silva?

A. Silva nōn procul ā villā est.

Q. Quid est in silvā?

A. In silvā est cōpia plantārum et herbārum.

Q. Bācās nōn amās?

A. Quantopere mē bācae dēlectant !

§ 4. VOCATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL

1. Inter fēriās tē, ōra maritima, et vōs, undae caeruleae, saepe spectō. 2. Vōs, undae caeruleae, Britannia amat. 3. Tē, rēgina mea, amō; tē, patria mea, amō. 4. Vōs, incolae Āfricae Meridiānae, rēgina īsulārum Britanniārum amat.

1. I love thee, [O] Queen Victoria. 2. Victoria is queen not only of the British islands, but also of Canada, of Australia, of South Africa. 3. I love thee, [Q] South Africa; for (§ 2) South Africa is my native-land. 4. I love you, [O] inhabitants of Britain; for South Africa is a British colony. 5. Great is the glory of the British colony.

§ 5 a. DATIVE SINGULAR

1. Silva Lȳdiae laetitiam dat. 2. Columbae Lȳdiae laetitiam dant. 3. Lingua Francogallica Lȳdiae laetitiam nōn dat. 4. Tū, Lȳdia, inter fēriās magistrae tuae operam nōn dās. 5. Ego inter fēriās linguae Latīnae operam nōn dō.

1. India gives delight to the Queen ¹ of the British isles.
2. But India is not a British colony.
3. The British colonies also give delight to the British Queen.
4. Canada gives delight to Britain.
5. For Canada is a great British colony.

§ 5 b. DATIVE PLURAL

1. Undae caeruleae nautis laetitiam dant.
2. Procellae nautis laetitiam non dant.
3. Plantae et herbae agricolis laetitiam dant.
4. Agricolae scaphis operam non dant.
5. Inter ferias linguis antiquis operam non saepe do.
1. The Queen of Britain gives attention to the British colonies.
2. The British colonies give delight to the inhabitants of the British isles.
3. Sailors give attention to boats and anchors and chains.
4. My aunt gives attention to the cottages of the farmers and sailors.
5. Lydia gives attention to doves.

After § 5. ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

Make Latin sentences containing translations of the following phrases, and then say which of these English prepositions are not translated by prepositions in Latin.

in a country-house	in country-houses
out-of a country-house	out-of country-houses
not far from a country-house	not far from country-houses
to a country-house	to country-houses

(with a verb of "going")

of a country-house	of country-houses
with my aunt	with my aunts
to my aunt	to my aunts

¹ ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 4. — *Put the dative before the accusative.* (Note that the gift stands in the accusative, and the person to whom the gift is made in the dative.)

(with a verb of "giving")

under a boat	under boats
before supper	during the holidays
after supper	

After § 5. TRANSLATE AND LEARN THE FOLLOWING TABLES CONTAINING FORMS OF PRONOUNS HITHERTO FOUND

SINGULAR	PLURAL	
N. ego	tū	vōs
A. mē	tē	nōs

NOMINATIVE CASE WITH VERBS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
ego in villā habitō	nōs in villā habitāmus
tū in villā habitās	vōs in villā habitātis
amita mea in villā habitat	amitae meae in villā habitant

ACCUSATIVE CASE WITH VERBS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
amita mea mē amat	amita mea nōs amat
amita mea tē amat	amita mea vōs amat
amita mea villam amat	amita mea casās amat

After § 5.

CONVERSATION

(Recapitulation of First Declension and Present Tense of sum and First Conjugation)

- Q. Quis (*who*) in villā nunc habitat?
- A. Lȳdia, cōnsōbrīna mea, in villā nunc habitat.
- Q. Tū quoque apud amitam tuam nunc habitās?
- A. Ego quoque apud amitam meam nunc habitō.
- Q. Quid cūrat Lȳdia?
- A. Lȳdia columbās cūrat.

Q. Linguae Francogallicae operam dat?

A. Linguae Francogallicae operam nōn dat; nam fēriae nunc sunt.

Q. Tū linguae Latīnae inter fēriās operam dās?

A. Linguae Latīnae inter fēriās operam nōn dō.

Q. Ubi es inter fēriās?

A. Apud amitam meam inter fēriās sum.

Q. Quid tē inter fēriās dēlectat?

A. Arēna, ōra maritima, scaphae mē inter fēriās dēlectant.

Q. In scaphīs interdum nāviḡs?

A. In scaphīs saepe nāvigō.

Q. Procellās nōn formidās?

A. Cum nautā nāvigō.

Q. Tū et Lȳdia in silvā interdum ambulātis?

A. In silvā interdum ambulāmus.

After § 5. PRESENT INDICATIVE OF sum¹

1. I am an inhabitant of Britain. 2. Thou, [O] Canada, art a British colony. 3. Canada is an ancient (*antiqua*) colony of Britain. 4. We are inhabitants of the British isles. 5. You, [O] British colonies, are far from the British isles. 6. There-are British colonies in Australia.

After § 5. PRES. IND. OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

1. I now live in my aunt's country-house not far from the seashore. 2. You, Lydia, now live with my aunt. 3. Your schoolmistress lives far from the seashore. 4. During the holidays we often sail in boats: and we do

¹ AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH THE SUBJECT. — The verb must be of the same person and number as its subject (that is, the person or thing that *does* or *is*).

not give attention to the languages of Rome and Greece.
 5. You, [O] blue waves, now delight us. 6. During the holidays the languages of Rome and Greece do not delight us.

§ 6. SECOND DECLENSION IN -us, SINGULAR

1. Hortus bellus est.
2. Tū, horte, nōn magnus es.
3. Hortum bellum inter fēriās saepe vīsitō.
4. Violae hortī bellī caeruleae sunt.
5. Patruus meus hortō bellō aquām dāt.
6. In hortō bellō sunt rosae.

My ¹ uncle lives in a country-house near the seashore. I love my uncle. I often visit my uncle's garden. I sometimes water the roses and violets of the garden. I often walk in the garden with Lydia. Sometimes I walk round the wall of the garden with my uncle. There is a stream not far from the garden. In the stream is an abundance of water. The garden gives delight to my uncle.

§ 7. SECOND DECLENSION IN -us, PLURAL

1. Mergī in ūrā maritimā nīdificant.
2. Vōs, mergī, in ūrā maritimā nīdificātis.
3. Mergōs in ūrā maritimā nōn captō.
4. Cibus mergōrum in ūceanō est.
5. Mergīs inter fēriās operam dō.
6. Corvī cum mergīs nōn nīdificant, nōn volitant.

There is a great number of elms in my uncle's garden. Many ² crows live in the elms. Sea gulls do not make-

¹ Note that the adjectives in these early exercises (§§ 1–11) have always the same endings as their nouns.

² The Latin adjectives meaning *many*, *some*, *all*, *few* generally stand before their nouns (not *after* them, like most adjectives; see Rule 1 of Order, p. 84).

nests in elms. I like to watch (say *gladly watch*) the sea-gulls, when I am on the sea-shore. During the holidays I sometimes give food to the horses of my uncle's farm. Lydia gives food to the cocks and hens. My uncle gives attention to his farm and his horses and cows and pigs. The crows give delight to my uncle.

After § 7. CONVERSATION

Q. Agellus patruī tuī tibi et Lȳdiae laetitiam dat?

A. Agellus patruī meī nōs dēlectat.

Q. Quid in agellō est?

A. In agellō sunt equī et vaccae et porcī et gallī gallinæque.

Q. Quis equōs et vaccās et porcōs cūrat?

A. Ego equīs interdum cibum dō; sed rūsticī vaccās et porcōs cūrant.

Q. Quis gallī gallinīsque cibum dat?

A. Lȳdia gallī gallinīsque cibum saepe dat.

Q. Ubi habitant rūsticī?

A. Rūsticī in vicō habitant, nōn procul ab agellō.

§ 8. SECOND DECLENSION CONTINUED

The blue waves foam and murmur round my uncle's garden. I like to watch (say *gladly watch*) the blue waves of the ocean. I like to walk to the high cliffs of the sea-shore. The lighthouses of the French coast (say *shore*) are not far distant. The moon and stars often light-up the ocean. It delights me to see the white cliffs and the waves. Boats carry sailors on the ocean; sailors carry boats on the sand.

After § 8. CONVERSATION

Q. Quid tū et Lȳdia in hortō patruī tuī spectātis?

A. Nōn sōlum rosās et violās sed etiam corvōs spectāmus.

Q. Quid ex hortō spectātis?

A. Mergōs interdum ex hortō spectāmus.

Q. Ubi sunt nīdī mergōrum?

A. Nīdī mergōrum in scopulis ūrae maritimae sunt; sed nōnnūlli ex mergīs in īsulīs prope ūram maritimam nīdificant.

Q. Ubi praedam suam captant?

A. Praedam suam in ūceanō captant.

Q. Mergī interdum super agellum volitant?

A. Super agellum volitant; nam ibi quoque cibum suum captant.

Q. Quid ex scopulis ūrae maritimae spectātis?

A. Ex scopulis pharōs ūrae Francogallicae spectāmus.

§ 9. SECOND DECLENSION IN -um

1. Oppidum antīquum in Cantiō est. 2. Tē, oppidum antīquum, amō. 3. Oppidum antīquum inter fēriās interdum vīsitō. 4. Fundāmenta oppidī antīqui magna sed nōn alta sunt. 5. Oppidō antīquō inter fēriās operam dō. 6. In oppidō antīquō nummī Rōmānī sunt.

7. Oppida antīqua mē dēlectant. 8. Vōs, oppida antīqua, `amō. 9. Oppida antīqua libenter vīsitō. 10. Aedificia oppidōrum antīquōrum interdum Rōmāna sunt. 11. Oppidis antīquīs libenter operam dō. 12. In oppidis antīquīs nummī Britannicī interdum sunt.

Where is Kent? Kent is in South Britain. The coast (say *shore*) of Kent is not far from the French coast. My uncle's farm is in Kent. Dover and Richborough are not far from my uncle's farm. There are traces of a Roman amphitheatre near Richborough. London also is an ancient town. London is not far distant from Kent. There are many ancient towns on British soil. In Britain we often see the foundations of Roman buildings.

After § 9.

CONVERSATION

Q. Ubi habitant patruus tuus et amita tua?

A. In Cantiō habitant, inter Dubrās et Rutupiās.

Q. Quid in Cantiō spectās?

A. (*Here may be introduced all the nouns hitherto learned, singular or plural.*)

§ 10. SECOND DECLENSION IN -um CONTINUED

I often see the ancient castle, when I visit Dover. The castle is on the cliffs, near the sea-shore.¹ The walls of the castle are not ancient; but there are relics of ancient buildings in the castle. At-the-present-day there-is a church near the relics of the ancient buildings. The church also is ancient; for it was a consecrated building in the second century after the birth of Christ (say *after Christ born*).

§ 11. SECOND DECLENSION IN -um CONTINUED

From the windows of the castle we see many vessels. There-are many vessels in the English Channel. Many vessels sail round Britain. I see the flags of British and French vessels. But where are the German and Belgian vessels? I do not now see German and Belgian vessels in the English Channel. But many German and Belgian vessels sail to Britain.¹

After § 11.

CONVERSATION

Q. Dubrās et Rutupiās interdum vīsitās?

A. Dubrās saepe vīsitō.

Q. Quid ibi spectās?

A. Castellum antiquum ibi spectō.

¹ Imitate in Áfricam Meridiām. So, too, in future exercises when going or sailing to a country is spoken of.

Q. Quid in castellō spectās?

A. In castellō speculam antiquam spectō.

Q. Quid ex castellō spectās?

A. Ex castellō fretum Gallicum et clivōs grāmineōs spectō.

Q. Quid in fretō Gallicō spectās?

A. In fretō Gallicō nāviglia spectō.

Q. Nāviglia libenter spectās?

A. Nōnnūlla ex nāvigiis in patriam meam nāvigant.

§ 12. SECOND DECLENSION IN -er

1. Puer Marcus condiscipulus meus est. 2. Tū, puer Marce, mihi praecipuuſ amīcus es. 3. Puerum Marcum saepe vīsitō. 4. Puerī Marcī patria est Calēdonia. 5. Puerō Marcō fēriae magnam laetitiam dant. 6. Cum puerō Marcō saepe natō.

7. Duo puerī prope Dubrās habitant. 8. Vōs, puerī, condiscipulī meī estis. 9. Puerōs, condiscipulōs meōs, pilae dēlectant. 10. Patria puerōrum procul ā Cantiō est. 11. Puerī lūdī in arēnā laetitiam dant. 12. Cum puerīs interdum in scaphā nāvigō.

Two boys are my friends. They live in Kent, but Scotland is the native-land of the boys. The boys are my schoolfellows. I often visit the boys during the holidays. Sometimes I swim with the boys in the blue waves. How much it delights us boys to see the great waves !

§ 13. SECOND DECLENSION IN -er CONTINUED

During the holidays a boy does not pay attention to lessons. The ancient languages of Greece and Rome do not delight a boy during the holidays. There are many

amusements of a boy when he is free¹ from lessons. Games of ball give great delight to a boy, not only during the holidays but also when he is not² free from lessons.

Peter is a sailor. I like Peter. Peter's boat is a source (§ 9)³ not only of amusement but also of gain to Peter.

After § 13.

CONVERSATION

Q. Quot (*how many*) tibi amīcī sunt?

A. Duo mihi sunt amīcī.

Q. Ubi habitant amīcī tuī?

A. Prope Dubrās nunc habitant amīcī meī.

Q. Puerōs interdum vīsitās?

A. Puerōs saepe vīsitō.

Q. Quid vōs puerōs inter fēriās dēlectat?

A. Lūdi pilārum, castella in arēnā aedificāre, in undīs natāre in scaphīs nāvigāre nōs dēlectant.

Q. Undās spūmiferās nōn formīdātis?

A. Undās nōn formīdāmus.

Q. Vōs puerī interdum rēmigātis?

A. Interdum rēmigāmus, cum undae nōn nimis asperae sunt.

Q. Quis rēmigat cum undae asperae sunt?

A. Cum undae nimis asperae sunt, Petrus rēmigat vel vēlīs ministrat.

¹ The adjective used with the verb *to be* must be in the same case and number as the subject of which it is said; thus here *free* must be nom. sing. because *he* is nom. sing.

² See Order of Words, Rule 2. Here *not* negatives *free* and must therefore stand immediately before it.

³ Where a number is quoted like this in parenthesis, it means that the word required can be found in a certain section of the *Preparations*.

§ 14. SECOND DECLENSION CONTINUED: *vir*

There-is a nobleman¹ mentioned in a play.² The nobleman's life is unhappy. The man has³ two sons. The son Edgar⁴ is faithful. But the son Edmund⁴ does not love the nobleman. The nobleman prepares to hurl himself down-from a cliff. The cliff is near Dover. But the faithful son walks to the cliff with the nobleman, and saves the life of the unhappy man.

After § 14. 1. *Write two sentences about the things seen in Kent during the holidays. In the first sentence say "During the holidays I see. . . ."; in the second say "How much it delights me to see. . . ."* (and here put in the things that you like best to see).

2. *Repeat the table of pronouns given after § 5, and add the dative cases, singular and plural (mihi, tibi, nōbīs, vōbīs). Make up sentences containing these datives.*

§ 15. SECOND DECLENSION IN -er CONTINUED

1. Magister noster vir doctus est. 2. Tū, magister, mihi cārus es. 3. Magistrum nostrum amō. 4. Librī magistri nostri pulchrī sunt. 5. Librī magistrō nostrō magnam laetitiam dant. 6. Cum magistrō nostrō saepe ambulāmus.

7. Magistrī nostri virī doctī sunt. 8. Vōs, magistrī, pueris pigrīs nōn carī estis. 9. Magistrōs multī puerī

¹ Note that the adjective in this case has not the same ending as the noun; so, too, often in the following exercises.

² Say *in a play mentioned*; see Order of Words, Rule 2.

³ Say *to the man there-are*; see Preparations, § 9, end (patruō meō est).

⁴ These English names may be latinized as Edgārus, Edmundus.

formidant. 10. Librī magistrōrum nostrōrum doctī sunt.
 11. Magistris nostris cōpia librōrum est. 12. Cum
 magistris nostris lūdis saepe operam damus.

I often see our schoolmaster during the holidays. Our schoolmaster has¹ many books about (§ 10) Britain. We boys like to see² the books of our schoolmaster. The schoolmaster's books are filled³ with Roman and Greek coins. I am a schoolfellow of Mark and Alexander in a famous and ancient school. Not only the boys but also the masters of our school pay attention to games.

§ 16. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

nummus Rōmānus	villa Rōmāna	oppidum Rōmānum
vir doctus	fāgus Britannica	
liber Latinus		
nauta Rōmānus		

RULE. — Make the adjective agree with its noun in gender⁴ as well as in number and case.

This rule applies not only to examples like those above, in which the adjective is called an *Epithet* of the noun, but also to examples like the following, in which the adjective is used with the verb “to be” and is called a *predicative adjective*:

¹ Say *to our schoolmaster there-are*; see *Preparations* § 9, end. Similarly in all future sentences where the verb *to have* occurs in this book.

² Here and in all future sentences where *like to* — occurs say *gladly* —.

³ Use *crēber*, and remember the rule for the case and number of adjectives used with the verb *to be*, given on § 13 (*he is free*).

⁴ For Rules of Gender see *Preparations* § 15. Note that the ending of the adjective is not always the same as that of the noun (as it was in the exercises on §§ 1-11).

nummus est	villa est Rōmāna	oppidum est Rō-
Rōmānus		mānum
vir est doctus	fāgus est Britannica	

A learned teacher is sometimes not dear to boys. Our teacher is learned. Boys are not learned. My aunt is not learned. But we boys love our teacher. And my aunt likes to listen when a learned man tells about the ancient Britons. There-were¹ great forests in ancient Britain. But there were not many beeches in the British forests. So Gaius Julius affirms. There-were many wolves and bears in the great forests of ancient Britain.

§ 17. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES CONTINUED

Were the Roman sailors lazy? Gaius Julius does not blame (§ 14) the Roman sailors. He praises² the courage of his sailors. Roman farmers were active, as a Roman poet affirms. There were many Roman sailors (say *many sailors Roman*) on the vessels of Gaius³ Julius. Roman vessels were-able to sail to Britain and round the British coast. The rains of Britain were hideous then,⁴ as they are now.⁴ The small pearls of the British ocean were mostly (§ 13) dark or blue.

§ 18. IMPF. IND. OF sum AND THE FIRST CONJUGATION

Proximō annō in Cantiō eram.

Proximō annō in Cantiō erās.

Proximō annō in Cantiō erat.

¹ The only forms of the imperfect needed for this and the following exercise are those which have occurred in the story.

² Use the verb laudō, *praise* (*Preparations* § 13).

³ Gaius forms gen. Gāi, dat. Gāiō.

⁴ Remember that *then* and *now* are adverbs.

Proximō annō in Cantiō erāmus.

Proximō annō in Cantiō erātis.

Proximō annō in Cantiō erant.

Multa aedificia antiqua spectābam.

Multa aedificia antiqua spectābās.

Multa aedificia antiqua spectābat.

Multa aedificia antiqua spectābāmus.

Multa aedificia antiqua spectābātis.

Multa aedificia antiqua spectābābant.

The large vessels of British sailors are mostly (§ 13) black; but the little boats are sometimes white, sometimes blue, sometimes yellow. Last year, while (§ 16) I was in Kent, I used-to-see many British sailors. They were all sun-burnt. Some¹ of the sailors used-to-tattoo (say *color*) their limbs. The clothes of British and French sailors are blue. British sailors mostly have sturdy limbs and a great stature. Our sailors sail round the coasts of all lands, as the Roman sailors used-to-sail round the coasts of the Mediterranean.² A British sailor does not fear storms.

§ 19. ADJECTIVES AND IMPF. IND. CONTINUED

Were all the inhabitants of ancient Britain Celts? I think not.³ Some of the ancient inhabitants of our island were not barbarous. The inhabitants of Kent were mostly farmers, as they are now.⁴ Many of the inhabitants of

¹ The word for *some* must stand in the nom. m. pl. because “some of the sailors” means “some sailors of the sailors.” See the example in § 11 of the story.

² Say the *Mediterranean ocean*. *Mediterranean* is an adjective, meaning “Midland,” and is in Latin **Mediterrāne-us** (-a, -um).

³ A common way of saying “I think not,” “I hope not,” etc., in Latin is *I do not think, I do not hope*, etc.

⁴ Remember that *now* is an adverb.

Kent were Belgians (§ 15). Were not the Belgians a German tribe (§ 18)? Does not Gaius Julius so affirm in his book about the Gallic war? The German tribes were moderately civilized, but the ancient Celts of Britain were not civilized.

§ 20. THE ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION¹

In the second century before the birth of Christ² Britain was free. The boys and girls (§ 15) of the uncivilized Britons were free from lessons. The savage (§ 18) Britons together with their sons used-to-kill stags and wild-boars in the woods with spears and arrows. They used-to-catch (§ 7) wild-beasts with hunting dogs (§ 19) for the sake of food.

The civilized Britons used-to-adorn³ their limbs with golden chains and with precious-stones (§ 19). By means of the vessels of the Veneti they used-to-export corn to

¹ See summary of these uses at the end of *Preparations* § 20. Translate by the ablative, without a preposition: *from*, when it comes after *free* (*liber*, § 12) and *I am free* (*vacō*, § 6).

in or *at*, when it comes before a noun denoting time, as *in the second century*, *secundō saeculō* (§ 10), *at what o'clock?* *quotā hōrā?* (§ 21). Also before a noun denoting price or value, as *at a great price*, *magnō pretiō* (§ 9).

with, when it means *by means of* or forms a phrase answering the question *how?* as *they used to fight with spears and arrows*, *hastis et sagittis pugnābant* (§ 18), *they used to fight with great courage*, *magnā audāciā pugnābant*; *hideous with rains*, *pluviis foedum* (§ 17); *filled with victims*, *victimis plēna* (§ 20); *crowded with children*, *līberis crēber* (§ 15).

by means of, generally. A fuller account of this subject is given on pp. 124 ff.

² Here and in future exercises where the phrase “before the birth of Christ” occurs say *before Christ born*.

³ Use the verb *ornō*, *adorn*, *ornament*.

Gaul. The Druids were the teachers of the children of the civilized Britons. The Romans used not to fight with chariots. They used-to-fight with barbarous tribes for the sake of victory and gain (§ 9). They used often to kill their captives; but sometimes they used-to-sell the captives at a great price (§ 9).

§ 21. SOME FORMS OF THE FUTURE INDICATIVE¹

How I shall like² to walk to the place where the battle was ! Where will the place be ? The place will be on the coast of Kent, between Dover and Richborough. The road will be long, but it will be very-pleasing to us to see the place. You, Mark and Alexander, will walk with me and with my uncle to the place.

§ 22. FUT. IND. AND IMPV. OF sum AND THE 1ST CONJ.

1. Locum crās spectābō, si caelum serēnum erit.
2. Tū, Marce, locum spectābis, si caelum serēnum erit.
3. Alexander locum spectābit, si caelum serēnum erit.
4. Universī locum spectābimus, si caelum serēnum erit.
5. Vōs, amita mea et Lȳdia, locum nōn spectābitis.
6. Amita mea et Lȳdia locum nōn spectābunt.

Spectā, Marce ! Spectāte, pueri !

If the sky is³ clear, we shall-be-able to see the place where the Roman vessels were. My uncle will show us⁴ the place. At what o'clock shall we arrive? You, Mark and Alexander, will dine with us when it is³ evening. We shall

¹ The only forms needed for this exercise are those which have occurred in § 21 of the story.

² See note 2 on p. 100.

³ Say *shall be*. The Latin future tense often means *shall* as well as *will* in the 2nd and 3rd persons, especially in subordinate clauses. Sometimes it means *will* in the 1st person.

carry our lunch with us. The cakes and apples will give us¹ great delight. "Show me¹ the tombs," says Alexander. Alexander is a little boy. "Not too fast! (*hurry slowly*)," says my uncle. "Give attention, boys," says my aunt, "we shall dine at the eleventh hour. I shall praise (§ 13) you, if you arrive² before the eleventh hour. You will not arrive after the eleventh hour, as I hope." "I hope not,"³ says my uncle.

§ 23. FUTURE INDICATIVE AND IMPERATIVE CONTINUED

We shall start (*give ourselves to the road*) at the fifth hour. We shall not walk quickly. For Alexander will be tired, if we walk⁴ too (§ 12) quickly. What o'clock will it be, when we arrive?⁴ Will you be tired, Alexander, if we arrive⁴ at the tenth hour? "I shall not be tired," says Alexander. "You will not walk too quickly, as I hope," says my aunt, "for Alexander is a little boy." "Not too fast! (*hurry slowly*)" says Lydia; "Alexander will be hungry before the tenth hour. Carry an apple with you, Alexander!" "I shall not be hungry," says Alexander. "Give me the cakes," says my uncle. "Good-bye" says my aunt; "arrive in-good-time (*opportunely*)."

§ 24. PERFECT INDICATIVE

Practice in all persons of the sing. and pl. the sentence:

Locum spectāvī quō Gāius Iūlius nāvigia sua applicāvit.
The sky was clear when we walked to the place where

¹ What preposition might be used before the pronoun in English? Think of the meaning. This preposition after a verb of *showing* is translated in the same way as after a verb of *giving*.

² Say *shall arrive*. ³ See note 3 on p. 102.

⁴ Use the future tense, as in Ex. § 22, p. 104.

Gaius Julius fought with the Britons. In the year 55 B.C.¹ he built vessels in Gaul and sailed from the Gallic coast to the coast of Kent. He brought his vessels to land between Dover and Richborough, as learned men have generally (*mostly*, § 13) affirmed. The Britons were prepared (§ 21), and they hastened to the place. My uncle has often seen the place, but we boys have never been there.

§ 25. PAST PERFECT INDICATIVE

Practice in all persons of the sing. and pl. the sentence:

Ad locum adventāveram quō Gāius Iūlius nāviglia sua applicāvit.

When Gaius Julius anchored² his vessels near the British coast, the Britons had already gathered themselves together on the cliffs. “We Britons will never be slaves (§ 19),” they say (§ 21). They had hastened along the sea-shore and had prepared themselves for battle (§ 24). Roman forces had never before sailed to our islands. But Gallic vessels had often sailed to Britain for the sake of commerce. Gaius Julius had never before been in Britain. But he had waged-war (§ 24) against the inhabitants of the neighboring coast. The Gauls (§ 19) had told Gaius Julius³ many things about Britain.

§ 26. FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE

Practice in all persons of the sing. and pl. the sentence:

Cum alterum pōnum gustāverō, in viam mē dabō.

¹ Say *in the fifty-fifth year before Christ born*; and similarly in all future sentences when the phrase “B.C.” or “A.D.” (*Annō Domini*) occurs, say *before Christ born* or *after Christ born*.

² For *to anchor* say *to fasten to anchors*, as in the story.

³ What preposition might be put in before “Gaius Julius” in English? Compare Ex. 22, note 1 (p. 105).

"When¹ shall we have arrived home²?" says Alexander. "My aunt will not praise (§ 13) us," say I (§ 21), "if we arrive³ late (§ 23)." "We shall have arrived before the eleventh hour" says my uncle, "unless (§ 25) there-is³ rain (§ 17). If the sky is³ clear, we shall not arrive late, as I hope." "Unless you, Alexander, walk³ quickly," says Mark, "there will be delay." "When shall we visit Richborough?" say I. "If you visit³ me next year (*proximō annō*)," says my uncle, "I will walk with you to Richborough,⁴ and I will show you the ruins of the castle belonging-to-Richborough (§ 21)."

After § 26. ADJECTIVES IN -ātus, -āta, -ātum

Translate and compare the following adjectives in -ātus, -āta, -ātum, which have occurred in the story.

1. Aedificium consecrātum (§ 10).
2. Nōnnūlla nāvīgia Castella nōmināta sunt (§ 11).
3. Locus in fābulā commemorātus est (§ 14).
4. Urnae pulchrē ornātae (§ 20).
5. Quotā hōrā parātī eritis? (§ 21).
6. Nōn fatigātus sum (§ 23).
7. Cōpiae armātae (§ 24).
8. Quandō satiātus eris? (§ 26).

All these adjectives are formed from verbs, like most English adjectives in -ed or -en (such as "nam-ed," "giv-en").

¹ What is the word for *when* in a question?

² Use the word that properly means *homewards*: for the Romans always spoke of arriving "*to a place*" (not "*at a place*").

³ Use the future perfect tense (*shall have* —).

⁴ Imitate the way of saying *to Dover* given in § 24 of the story (*Preparations*, p. 65), and see also the rule given in *Preparations* § 22. The case used to express *to* and *from* with the name of a town is the same as if the prepositions *ad* and *ab* were used.

Adjectives formed from verbs are generally called participles, and they may be used, like other adjectives, either to qualify nouns or with the verb "to be" (see examples above). With "to be" they form tenses of the passive voice, as in English.

Translate into Latin:

1. I am not satisfied.
2. Are you fatigued, Alexander?
3. The urn is beautifully adorned.
4. I have seen an urn beautifully adorned.
5. The Britons were armed with spears and arrows.
6. The Britons were prepared for (cf. § 24) battle.
7. We were prepared for lunch.
8. The building was already consecrated in the second century.
9. The Roman vessels were already fastened to anchors (§ 24).
10. The Britons were gathered-together on the seashore (§ 25).

After § 26. ADJECTIVES IN -andus, -anda, -andum, AND NOUNS IN -andum¹

Translate in the way indicated in the Preparations (§§ 25, 24, 23) the following sentences containing adjectives in -andus, -anda, -andum:—

1. Audācia aquiliferī erat laudanda (*laud-able or praise-worthy*, § 25).
2. Audācia laudanda aquiliferī Rōmānōs servāvit.
3. Magister noster est amandus (*am-able or lov-able or worthy-to-be-loved*).
4. Amita mea est amanda.
5. Amita mea amanda in Cantiō habitat.
6. Scopulī Cantiī sunt spectandī (*worthy-to-be-seen or simply to-be-seen*).
7. Scopulōs spectandōs Cantī saepe visitāvi.
8. Nāvigia ad scopulōs nōn sunt applicanda (*to-be-brought-to-land*).
9. Locus nōn idōneus est ad nāvigia applicanda

¹ The uses of the adjectives in -andus, -anda, -andum, and of the nouns in -andum will be more fully explained hereafter.

(*for vessels to-be-brought-to-land*, § 24).¹ 10. Locus idōneus erat ad cōpiās explicandās (*for forces to-be-deployed*, § 25).

Translate the following sentences containing nouns in -andum: —

1. Parātus sum ad ambulandum (*for walking*, § 23).
2. Parātī sumus ad rēmigandum (*cf.* rēmigō, I *row*).
3. Cupidī (*desirous*) sumus rēmigandī (gen. of remigandum).
4. Cupidī erāmus vīstāndī locum ubi proelium erat.
5. Cupidus sum ambulandī ad locum.
6. Ad locum ambulandī cupidus sum.

§ 27. THIRD DECLENSION. — MASCULINES AND FEMININES THAT FORM THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR WITHOUT ADDING -S

C. Julius Caesar was a famous (*clārus*, § 15) general of the Romans in the first century b.c. Great was the glory (§ 4) of C. Julius Caesar. The Gauls feared (§ 2; say *used-to-fear*) Caesar. For within (§ 22) three years he had defeated (§ 24) the Helvetii² in South Gaul and the Veneti on the Gallic coast and the tribes of Belgic Gaul. There were many Caesars before and after C. Julius Caesar. The Romans used-to-name³ the Caesars “Generals.” The forces of the Caesars were great. My uncle has told me many-things about the Caesars.

Why did Caesar wage-war against Britain? The cause (§ 9) of the expedition against Britain is known (§ 16).

¹ Compare in English such sentences as “It is time for the dinner to be got ready,” “Ring the bell for the dinner to be cleared away,” etc.

² *Helvētii*, the plural of *Helvētius*, is a noun of the 2nd declension. The *Helvētii* lived in *Helvētia* (Switzerland).

³ Use *nōminō*, *name*, from which comes the adjective *nōminātus*, -a, -um, *named* (§ 11).

During the war with the Veneti some of the tribes¹ of Britain had supplied auxiliaries to² the Veneti. For the Veneti had been friends of the tribes of South Britain during many years. There had also been war between the tribes of South Britain. And the Trinobantes were friends of the Romans. Accordingly (§ 19) Caesar prepared to supply aid to the Trinobantes against the Cassi.

§ 28. THE SAME NOUNS CONTINUED

Caesar's first expedition was not great; but in the second expedition of the next year a great multitude of vessels and five legions sailed with Caesar to Britain. How-many³ men were there in a Roman legion? How-many men were there in five Roman legions? The number was different (§ 19) in different centuries. Among⁴ Caesar's forces were also many Gallic auxiliaries. For the Belgae and other Gallic tribes had supplied forces to Caesar. Many Caesars were warlike. In the first century A.D. one (§ 22) of the Caesars named Claudius was the second conqueror (*victor*) of Britain. I do not love the Caesars; but C. Julius Caesar was a great man and a great general.

§ 29. THIRD DECLENSION. — MASCULINES AND FEMININES THAT FORM THE NOM. SING. BY ADDING -S

A. There had been peace between the Romans and the Britons after the first expedition of Caesar. It was not

¹ Translate *tribe* by *natio* (instead of *populus*) in this and all following exercises.

² The verb *to supply* is a verb of *giving*. How, then, is to the Veneti to be translated?

³ *How-many* is *quot* (indecl.; see Latin Drill § 13, p. 98).

⁴ Say *in the number of*.

necessary for Caesar (§ 24) to wage-war a-second-time against the free tribes of Britain. But he was desirous of glory and booty. Accordingly in the year 54 B.C. he transported five legions of Roman soldiers and a great multitude of Gallic horse-soldiers to our island. The soldiers of the Roman legions were foot-soldiers.¹ Caesar did not fear the tempests² of the English Channel; he did not fear the arrows and chariots of the British tribes. From (ex) the pluck of his soldiers and sailors he expected (§ 26) victory.

§ 30. THIRD DECLENSION. — NEUTERS IN -men, -us,
-ur³

The Rule of Gender in the 3rd decl. is therefore: —

1. *Nouns denoting persons are masculine if they denote male, feminine if they denote female. (This rule is the same for all declensions.)*

2. *Nouns not denoting persons and forming the nom. sing. by adding an s are mostly feminine.*

3. *Nouns not denoting persons and forming the nom. sing. without adding an s are mostly —*

Feminine if the nom. sing. ends in iō, dō, or gō;

Neuter if the nom. sing. ends in men, us, ur, or e;

Masculine in other cases (e.g. when the nom. sing. ends in or).

¹ The word for *foot-soldier* is *pedes* (stem *pedit-*), declined like *miles* and *eques*. [*ped-it-* means properly *foot-goer*, as *equ-it-* means *horse-goer*.]

² Use *tempestās*, which also means *weather* (*Preparations* § 29).

³ These neutrals, like the masculines and feminines of §§ 27 and 28, form the nom. sing. without adding an s. The s of words like *tempus* (with an r before the ending of the gen. sing.) is not an addition to the stem but part of it: between two vowels, however, the s changes to r.

Among Caesar's legions was the tenth (§ 22) legion. The name of the tenth legion was "Alauda."¹ The name of the tenth legion was famous, and dear to the soldiers. What² was the name of the river where there was a great contest of the Britons against the Romans? There are many rivers in South Britain. Caesar does not mention³ the name of the river. A Roman had three⁴ names. The first names of Caesar were Gaius and Julius. The chief (§ 12) name of a Roman was the second name.

§ 31. THE SAME NOUNS CONTINUED

There were many contests of the Britons with the Romans. In some of the contests the Britons carried-off the victory. But they were not able to stand (§ 11) against the weight and strength of the Roman legions. The bodies of the Britons were big and strong, and the Romans were men of small bodies.⁵ But Caesar's legions were skilled (§ 15) in⁶ war. Accordingly they mostly (§ 13) carried off the victory without many wounds.

Before the time of C. Julius Caesar Roman vessels had never (§ 25) sailed to our island, unless (§ 25) for the sake of commerce (§ 19). After the time of C. Julius Caesar another (§ 24) Caesar, by name Claudius, got-together

¹ A noun of the 1st declension meaning *the lark*.

² Use **quid** (see Drill Ex. § 3, p. 88). In asking *what is the name?* the Romans regularly used the pronoun **quid** (not the adjectival form of it).

³ Use **commemorō**, *mention*, from which comes the adjective **commemorātus**, -a, -um, *mentioned* (§ 14).

⁴ The neuter of **trēs** (§ 27) is **tria**.

⁵ For *men* use **homō**; and for *of small bodies* say *with small bodies*, as in the last line of § 30 of the story (p. 25).

⁶ What case does the adjective meaning *skilled* take in Latin? See *Preparations* § 15 (p. 52).

(§ 28) an expedition against Britain. In the times¹ of Nero² Agricola defeated (§ 24) the Britons and Caledonians. C. Julius Caesar was the first but not the chief (§ 12) conqueror of the Britons.

§ 32. THIRD DECLENSION.—FEMININES AND MASCULINES IN -is, LIKE navis

Caesar's fleet was large. For there were not only ships of-burden but also ships of-war in the fleet. How many³ ships sailed with Caesar on the second expedition? The whole (§ 16) number of the ships was eight-hundred. Six-hundred of (ex) the ships were ships of-burden. The Romans sometimes used-to-name⁴ ships of-burden "vessels." "Vessel" is a noun (say *name*) of the second declension (use *dēclīnātiō*), but "ship" is a noun of the third (§ 23) declension.

When the enemy⁵ saw Caesar's great fleet, they feared (§ 2). But the size of Caesar's ships was small. In the ships of-burden were the soldiers and the horses and the arms. Why did Caesar sail with ships of-war against the British enemy?⁶ The Britons had built no ships. But Caesar perhaps (§ 25) did-not-know (§ 31) this.⁶ He had prepared his second expedition in⁷ the winter of the year

¹ No prep. in Latin; *in the times* denotes *time when*; cf. p. 49.

² **Nerō** (stem **Nerōn-**) was one of the early Caesars or Emperors of Rome, belonging to the Julian family.

³ See Ex. § 28, Note 3 (p. 110), and Latin Drill, § 13.

⁴ See Ex. § 27, Note 3 (p. 109).

⁵ Use the plural (enemies).

⁶ Use **hoc**; see *Preparations* § 15 (p. 52).

⁷ No preposition in Latin; for *in the winter* and *in the summer* denote *time when*, like *in the second century* (*Prep.* § 10), *last year* (§ 16), etc.

55 B.C. He sailed in ¹ the summer (§ 29) of the next (§ 28) year. In ancient times Rome ruled ² the waves.

§ 33. THE SAME NOUNS CONTINUED

In a Roman ship of-burden not more ³ than two-hundred (§ 32) men were-able to sail. A ship of-burden was not so large as a ship of-war. How-many men were-able to sail in Caesar's fleet? On a Roman ship of-war there-were sometimes high turrets, as (§ 18) on ships of-the-present-day (§ 18). From the high turrets the soldiers used to drive-off (§ 25) the enemy with spears (§ 18). An ancient ship of-war had sails and oars. An ancient ship of-war was not armed with iron plates. An ancient ship of-war was not so large as a ship of-war of-the-present-day.

§ 34. THIRD DECLENSION.—FEMININES AND MASCULINES WHOSE STEMS END IN TWO CONSONANTS

Cassivellaunus was king of a small part of South Britain. What ⁴ was the name of the race? In ancient times ⁵ there-were many races and many kings in Britain. Many ⁶ of the races were barbarous. But the races of the southern (*meridiānus*, -a, -um) parts were not barbarous. Before the times of Caesar Cassivellaunus had fought against the other (§ 19) races of South Britain. The name of the king of the Trinobantes was Imanuentius.

¹ See note 7, p. 113.

² Say *was mistress of*.

³ The singular number of the word meaning *more* (*Prep.* § 33) is good Latin here; but the verb *were-able* must be plural, as in the English.

⁴ See Ex. § 30, note 2 (p. 112).

⁵ See Ex. § 31, note 1 (p. 113).

⁶ What *gender*? “Many of the races” means “many races of the races.” For *of* use *ex.*

The boundaries of many British races are not known (§ 16) to us. The names of the British kings are mostly (§ 13) not mentioned (§ 14) in the book of Caesar. Britain was not a part of the Roman empire¹ after the victory of Caesar. After the time of Claudius, the fourth (§ 29) Caesar,² Britain was under the command¹ of the Caesars. The name of the family (*gens*) of C. Julius Caesar was the Julian family. The Romans used-to-name the Caesars "Princes" and "Generals."

§ 35. THE SAME NOUNS CONTINUED

Some³ of the southern or maritime races of Britain were Belgians (§ 15). But the Belgae were of German origin, as Caesar tells us in the "Gallic War." The chapter is the fourth of the second book. Therefore there-were people⁴ of German origin in Britain in the first and second century B.C. The inhabitants of modern Britain (say of *Britain of-the-present-day*) are mostly of German origin. But they migrated across the German ocean into Britain in the fourth and the fifth century after the birth of Christ.

Many modern cities are named from (ex) the Belgian (§ 11) races of Kent. The names of the cities are Belgian. But the Belgians of Britain used not to build cities, if the

¹ Use *imperium*.

² In what case must the *fourth Caesar* be? Think of the meaning (*after the time of the fourth Caesar*).

³ What gender? "Some of the races" means "some races of the races." For *of* use *ex*.

⁴ Say *men*, and use *homō* (*Prep. § 30*). *Homō* means *human being* and includes women; *vir* does not include women. The pl. of *homō* is the only word that can be used for *people* in the sense of *persons*; for *populus* means *a people* in the sense of *a nation* or *a tribe*, and the pl. *populi* means *peoples*, that is *nations* or *tribes*.

testimony (§ 17) of Caesar is true. Winchester (§ 15) is the name of an ancient city of South Britain. The inhabitants of cities are not barbarous. Caesar tells us about British "towns." The British "towns" were different from (§ 19) cities.

§ 36. THIRD DECLENSION.—NEUTERS IN -e, LIKE *mare*

The British sea separates (§ 34) Britain from Gaul. A part of the British sea is named the "Gallic channel." Some of the Gauls used-to-sail across the British sea to Britain for the sake of commerce. London is not many miles distant from the sea. The Britons did not fight against Caesar on the sea, because they had never (§ 25) built ships. British sailors now sail across many seas. On many seas and in many lands (§ 4) you see the British flag (§ 11).

§ 37. RECAPITULATION OF NOUNS OF 3RD DECL.

The British soldiers used-to-fight from (*out-of*) chariots. Caesar had not only foot-soldiers but also horse-soldiers (§ 29). But the mobility of the Roman soldiers was not great. Accordingly the enemy often used-to-throw-into-confusion the ranks of the Romans. In modern times¹ horse-soldiers sometimes carry (§ 6) the arms (§ 30) of foot-soldiers. Thus they are able to leap² down-from (§ 14) their horses and to fight on-foot. The Boers³ of South Africa have horse-soldiers of-this-kind.

§ 38. THE SAME CONTINUED

The boundaries (§ 34) of the Cassi were across (§ 35) the river Thames. The British leader (§ 29) used not to

¹ See Ex. § 31, Note 1 (p. 113).

² Say *give themselves*, as in § 25 of the story.

³ *Batāvī* (= Dutch).

fight against the Romans in proper (§ 37) battles. He used to dash suddenly out of the woods and attack the Roman legions. Then he used to recall (§ 31) his horse-soldiers and his chariots. The British leader had many thousands (§ 36) of chariooteers. Accordingly he sometimes used-to-carry-off the victory. There-were ten cohorts in a Roman legion, and about (§ 36) five-hundred (§ 36) men in a cohort. Accordingly there-were about five (§ 26) thousand men (say *five thousands of men*) in a legion.

§ 39.

THE SAME CONTINUED

Caesar hastened to the banks of the river Thames.¹ Where was the “town” of Cassivellaunus? Caesar does not name the town. The town was not a city. It was not strengthened (§ 30) with walls. It was not London. But it was not far from London. Perhaps² it was St. Albans,³ as some learned men have affirmed. Caesar tells about the town of Cassivellaunus in the fifth book of the Gallic War.

§ 40.

RECAPITULATION CONTINUED

Caesar's camp was⁴ in Kent. There-is also a place in South Africa named⁵ Caesar's Camp. The tribes of Kent fought bravely for (*on-behalf-of*) their native-land (§ 4), but the Trinobantes were friends of the Romans and enemies of the Cassi. Accordingly the unhappy Britons fought in-vain. At-length (§ 25) many states begged

¹ In what case must “Thames” be? Think of the meaning (cf. p. 115, note 2).

² For *perhaps* see *Prep.* § 25. ³ Verulāmium.

⁴ Remember that the verb must agree with its subject (*castra*).

⁵ Remember that the adjective must agree with its noun. Which is the noun to which the adjective *named* belongs?

peace from (*ā*) Ceasar. The conditions of peace were hard (say *rough*, § 13). After the peace Caesar sold¹ a great multitude of British captives (§ 19). Thus many British men and women (§ 20) and children were slaves (§ 19) of the Romans in the first century before the birth of Christ.

§ 41. NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION CONTINUED²

Thus (§ 16) Caesar carried-off the victory and imposed a tribute upon³ the inhabitants of South Britain. The Romans carried-off the victory because (§ 15) they were skilled (§ 15) in war. The tenth legion was with Caesar in Britain. Caesar loved the tenth legion. In the first expedition, while the Romans hesitated (§ 25) to fight, the eagle-bearer of the tenth legion leaped⁴ into the waves and carried (§ 6) the Roman eagle (§ 25) to the land (§ 4). Accordingly the Romans defeated (§ 24) the Britons on-account-of (§ 33) the pluck of the eagle-bearer. The Roman eagles were made-of-silver (§ 9) and served as⁵ flags.

§ 42. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The ancient Britons were brave men. They fought with⁶ admirable pluck. The bodies of the ancient Britons were big and strong. The Romans were not so (§ 33) big

¹ Vēnum-dō, *sell*, is a compound of dō, *give*, meaning literally *I offer for sale*, and forms its perfect like dō.

² The adjectives of the 3rd declension are deferred till § 42.

³ Imitate the construction given in § 40 of the story.

⁴ See Ex. § 37, note 2 (p. 116).

⁵ Say were instead-of; cf. § 33 of the story (*the skins served as sails*).

⁶ See Ex. § 20, note 1 (p. 103, on the abl. without a preposition).

as the Britons; but by means of the science of war they were able to carry-off the victory from the Britons. Caesar was a distinguished general. He had defeated the brave tribes of Belgic Gaul in a short time. Victory was sweet to Caesar.

Not all¹ the British states (§ 40) had fought against Caesar. There had never (§ 25) been an alliance (§ 34) of all the tribes of Britain against any enemy. It² is wonderful that (§ 41) the Britons were-able to fight so (§ 41) successfully against the conquerors of so-many (§ 40) seas and lands. The name of Caesar was distinguished through (§ 26) the whole (§ 16) world (§ 41). The soldiers of the tenth legion were veterans. It² is sweet to fight and, if it is necessary (§ 24), to die³ for (§ 40) one's⁴ native-land.

§ 43. ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION CONTINUED

The tribes of Belgic Gaul also were warlike.⁵ Caesar had slaughtered (§ 20) a huge number of the brave Nervii, fighting⁶ against the Romans. The British auxiliaries had been useful to⁷ the Veneti. Accordingly Caesar waged-war

¹ Adjectives meaning *all*, unlike other adjectives, generally come *before* their nouns in Latin: cf. note 2, p. 93, and Rule 1 of Order, p. 84.

² No separate word for *it*; but the adjective after *is* must be in the neuter gender, as in § 41 of the story.

³ Say *to expire, exspirare*.

⁴ Omit *one's* in translating.

⁵ Use *ferōx*, which as the name of a ship in the Channel squadron is translated *the Furious* in § 42 of the story. All the names of ships given there can be used as adjectives, but must then not be spelled with capital letters.

⁶ *Fighting* is an adjective describing the Nervii. In what case must it then be?

⁷ *Useful to* is like *dear to* (*Prep. § 15*).

against the "arrogant Britons." And he carried-off a huge number of British slaves and captives.

"The time is short" says my uncle; "it is necessary (§ 24) to hasten homewards. It¹ has been pleasant to you, as I hope, to see a British ship of-war and to walk to the place where Caesar fought with the Britons." We all² approved-of (§ 41) the opinion of my uncle.

GOD SAVE THE KING

¹ See Ex. § 42, note 2 (p. 119). ² Say *all we-approved*.

APPENDICES¹

I. — ON ADJECTIVES IN -NDUS, -NDA, -NDUM AND NOUNS IN -NDUM

The adjectives in -ndus, -nda, -ndum differ from other adjectives only in the following respects : —

(1) Adjectives in -ndus, -nda, -ndum are all formed from the stems of verbs. In English, too, we have many adjectives formed from verbs, and some of them are similar in meaning to the Latin adjectives in -ndus, -nda, -ndum ; for instance *laud-able* (from *I laud*, Lat. *laudō*) meaning *worthy to be praised*, *lov-able* meaning *worthy to be loved*, *eat-able* meaning *fit to be eaten*.

(2) Adjectives in -ndus, -nda, -ndum cannot always be translated by adjectives in English, because English generally has no adjective with exactly the same meaning ; so they have often to be translated by a group of words like *to-be-loved*, *to-be-read*, *to-be-eaten*. Sometimes it is convenient to translate them in other ways.

The following sentences, taken from the story, should be carefully examined.

¹ These Appendices are not intended to be used by the pupil except as a summary and fuller explanation of some of the constructions which have been met with in the text. But they are written with a view to the needs of beginners, and are thrown into a form which the writer has found to be capable of appealing to the minds even of young pupils, if brought before them gradually and on seasonable occasions.

Audācia aquiliferī erat laudanda, The courage of the eagle-bearer was laudable or praise-worthy (§ 25). Here the adj. *laudanda* (fem. of *laudandus*, to agree with *audācia*) is formed from the verb *laudō*, *praise*, and has the same meaning as the English adj. formed with *-able* or *-worthy*; but we may also translate it by *worthy-to-be-praised*, or simply *to-be-praised*. This, like other adjectives, may be used without the verb *to be*, and in any case; thus we get —

Nom. *audācia laudanda*, *laudable courage*

Acc. *audāciam laudandam*, *laudable courage*

Gen. *audāciae laudandae*, *of laudable courage*, etc.

And, just as we may say *Locus erat idōneus nāvigiis* or *ad nāvigia*, *There was a place suitable for vessels*, so we may say *Locus erat idōneus ad nāvigia applicanda*, *There was a place suitable for vessels to-be-brought-to-land* (24). Here *nāvigia applicanda* *vessels-to-be-brought-to-land* depends on *ad* in the sense of *for*. Compare in English such common sentences as *Ring the bell for dinner* and *Ring the bell for dinner to be got ready*. (Latin *ad cēnam parandam*).

The nouns in *-ndum* differ from other nouns only in the following respects: —

(1) nouns in *-ndum* are all formed from the stems of verbs, just as in English we may form a noun from any verb by adding *-ing*. Thus where in English we speak of *row-ing*, *walk-ing*, *visit-ing*, etc., in sentences like *Rowing is hard work*, *I like walking*, the Romans used the nouns *rēmigandum*, *ambulandum*, *visitandum*, etc.

(2) Nouns in *-ndum* are like verbs in so far as they take the same constructions as the verbs from which they are formed. So do the English nouns formed from verbs; thus

we speak of *rowing quickly*, *walking slowly* (with adverbs, though sometimes also with adjectives), and *visiting a friend*, *exploring a country* (with objects depending on the nouns in *-ing*).

Labor rēmigandi magnus erat, *the labor of rowing was great* (§ 29). Here **rēmigandi** is the genitive of the noun **rēmigandum** formed from **rēmigō**, *row*.

Parātine estis ad ambulandum? *are you ready for walking?* (§ 23). Here **ambulandum** is the accusative of the noun formed from **ambulō**, *walk*, and depends on **ad**, meaning *for*.

Cupidus erat vīsitandī et explōrandī īsulam nostram, *he was desirous of visiting and exploring our island* (§ 28). Here the genitives of the nouns **vīsitandum** and **explōrandum** take an object in the accusative.

The following sentences, taken from the story, contain further examples of the above constructions (adjectives and nouns).

Virtūs mīlitūm erat magnopere laudanda (§ 29). Here the adjective is qualified by an adverb.

Nāvīgia novīs armīs ornanda erant (§ 31).

Locus idōneus est ad cōpiās explicandās (§ 25).

Nāvēs onerāriae aptae erant ad onera trānsportanda (§ 32).¹

Rōmānī Britannōs scientiā pugnandī superābant (§ 30).

[No example occurs in the story of the noun in **-ndum** with **est** denoting *must* or *ought*. This is a special use and sense, and is best deferred for subsequent study.]

¹ Such sentences may also be translated by an entirely different form of speech in English = *for deploying forces*. Here *deploying* is a noun formed from the verb *deploy*. But this translation leads to confusion with the use of the Latin noun in **-ndum**, and should therefore be avoided as far as possible by beginners.

II.—HOW TO TRANSLATE ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS INTO LATIN

When English has a preposition Latin generally has one also. Most of these Latin prepositions take the accusative, but some of them (especially *ab* or *ā*, *cum*, *dē*, *ex*, *in* when it means *in* or *on*, *prō*, *sub* when it means *under*, and *sine*) take the ablative: it should be noted that no Latin prepositions take the dative or the genitive. But it has been seen that *of* is generally expressed by the genitive alone, and *to* very often by the dative alone; also that *from*, *at*, *in*, *with*, *by*, and *by means of* are sometimes expressed by the ablative alone. The following rules, based upon examples which have occurred in this book, will give some guidance as to when the above prepositions are to be translated by prepositions in Latin and when by a case without any preposition; but the rules are only an outline, to be filled up by future reading; and they deal only with the most important usages.

Of is generally translated by the genitive, as in *the door of the country-house*, *iānua villae* (§ 1), *the courage of sailors*, *audācia nautārum* (§ 2), *traces of the Romans*, *vēstīgia Rōmānōrum* (§ 9), *a task of great labor*, *opus magnī labōris* (= *very laborious*, § 31), *an abundance of plants*, *cōpia plantārum* (§ 3), *a great number of coins*, *magnus numerus nummōrum* (§ 9).¹

But (i) in such phrases as *some of*, *many of*, the *of* may be translated by *ex* with the ablative; thus *some of the vessels* may be translated *nōnnūlla ex nāvigiīs* (§ 11), *many of the tribes*, *multī ex populīs* (§ 18).

¹ Note that the *of* in many of these examples does not denote possession.

- (ii) when the phrase *of* — denotes a quality of the person or thing spoken of, it is sometimes translated by the ablative without a preposition; thus *men of robust body* is **hominēs rōbustō corpore** (§ 30): see note on p. 73, and § 43, note on p. 83.

To is generally translated by **ad** with the accusative (or sometimes by **in** with the accusative, § 11) when it comes after a verb of *going* or *coming* or any verb that denotes motion, such as *bring* or *carry* or *send*; thus *I walk to the wood* is **ad silvam ambulō** (§ 5). But it is sometimes translated by the accusative without a preposition, sometimes by the dative:

By the accusative without a preposition when it comes before the name of a town; thus *he brought his vessels to Dover* is **nāvigia Dubrās applicāvit** (§ 24); *I walked to London* is **Londīnium ambulāvī**.

By the dative in the following cases:

- (i) when it comes after a verb of *giving*; thus *it gives delight to Lydia* is **Lýdiae laetitiam dat** (§ 5); *they had supplied auxiliaries to the Gauls* is **Gallis auxilia subministrāverant** (§ 27).
- (ii) when it comes after the verb *to be* in the phrase *there is to some one = some one has*; thus *my uncle has coins* is **patruō meō nummī sunt** (§ 9).
- (iii) when it comes after adjectives which can take *to* in English, like *dear*, *pleasant*, *useful*; thus *he is dear to us* is **nōbīs cārus est** (§ 15).

From is generally translated by **ab** or **ex** with the ablative; but by the ablative alone —

- (i) when it comes after certain verbs and adjectives with the sense of *free*; thus *he is free from military service*

is miliū vacat (§ 6), *free from lessons is liber scholis* (§ 12).

- (ii) when it comes before the name of a town and after a verb of *going* or any verb that denotes motion; thus *they will arrive from Dover* *is Dubrīs adventābunt* (§ 22).

In or *at*¹ is generally translated by *in* with the ablative; but by the ablative alone:

- . (i) when it comes before a noun denoting time, such as *day, month, year, century, hour*; thus *in the second century* *is secundō saeculō* (§ 10), *in the next year* *is proximō annō* (§ 28), *at what o'clock?* *is quotā hōrā?* (§ 21).
- (ii) when it comes before a noun denoting price or value: thus *at a great price* *is magnō pretiō* (§ 9).

With is translated by *cum* with the ablative when it means *together with* or *in company with* (as in *I walk with my aunt*, *cum amitā meā ambulō*, § 3, or *fighting with the Romans*, *cum Rōmānīs pugnantēs*, § 43)²; but by the ablative alone in other senses:

- (i) when *with* means *by means of*; thus *they used to fight with spears and arrows* *is hastīs et sagittīs pugnābant* (§ 18): here *spears and arrows* are the

¹ When *at* comes before the name of a town, it is translated by the locative without a preposition; but no example of this case occurs in this book. The locative, however, is the same in form as the ablative, except in nouns of the 1st and 2nd declension, singular number.

² Sometimes the adverb *ūnā*, *together* is added, as in *together with a multitude of Gallic auxiliaries*, *ūnā cum multitūdine auxiliōrum Gallicōrum* (§ 28).

instruments with which they fought. Similarly when *with* comes after adjectives meaning *filled*; thus *filled with victims* is **plēnus victimis** (§ 20),¹ *crowded with children* is **crēber puerīs et puellīs** (§ 15).

- (ii) when the phrase *with* — answers the question *how?*; thus *they used to fight with great courage* is **magnā audāciā pugnābant**. Here *with great courage* describes the *manner* in which they fought.
- (iii) when the phrase *with* — answers the question *why?*: thus *the climate was hideous with rains* is **caelum pluviīs foldum erat** (§ 17). Here *with rains* means *because of rains*.
- (iv) when the phrase *with* — denotes a *quality* of the person or thing spoken of: thus *a man with a robust body* is **homō rōbustō corpore** (§ 30), *a boy with blue eyes* is **puer oculīs caeruleis**.

By means of is sometimes translated by *per* *through*, with the accusative, but generally by the ablative without a preposition: thus *they used to fasten their ships by means of iron chains* is **nāvēs catēnīs ferreīs dēligābant** (§ 33), *he hastened to the Thames by means of uninterrupted marches* is **continuīs itineribus ad Tamesam properāvit** (§ 38).

By is sometimes translated by *ab* or *ā* with the ablative, but generally by the ablative without a preposition: thus *by reason (= for the sake) of commerce* is **mercātūrae causā** (§ 19), cf. *animī causā* (§ 20); *by land and by sea* is **terrā marīque** (§ 43).

¹ But just as in English we may say not only *filled with* but also *full of*, so in Latin **plēnus** may take the genitive; thus *full of joys* is **plēnus gaudiōrum** (§ 13).

III. — GENERAL RULES OF ORDER

RULE 1. — Anything that goes with a noun (excepting a preposition) is generally put *after* that noun in Latin; thus *villa bella*, *villa amitae meae*. Except numeral adjectives and adjectives meaning *all*, *some*, *many*, *few*.¹

RULE 2. — Anything that goes with a verb or an adjective or an adverb is generally put *before* that verb, adjective or adverb in Latin; thus *saepe spectō*, *nōn spectō*, *scapham spectō*, *in scaphā nāvigō*; *nōn magnus*; *nōn saepe*.

¹ Demonstrative adjectives (meaning *this* or *that*) and interrogative adjectives (meaning *which?* or *what?*) also precede their nouns in Latin, as in English; but the demonstratives do not occur in this book. An interrogative occurs in *quita hōra?*

VOCABULARY

The gender is specified of nouns irregular according to the rules on pages 55 f. and 111.

The principal parts are given only of the few irregular verbs that occur. All others are of the first conjugation.

ab or ā, prep. w. abl., from;	āēr, āeris, m., air
ab occidente parte (§ 35), off the west side, on the west	āēneus, -a, -um, made of copper
ab-sum, ab-esse, ā-fuī, be dis- tant, be absent	aes, aeris, n., copper or brass
abundō, abound	aestās, aestātis, summer
accommodātus, -a, -um, suited [accommodated]	aetās, aetātis, age
accūsō, accuse	affirmō, affirm, state
acūtus, -a, -um, sharp [acute]	afflictō, wreck [afflict]
ad, prep. w. acc., to; sometimes for, at, near (§§ 15, 23, 24)	agellus, -i, farm, estate
adhūc, hitherto	ager, agrī, field
admīrabilis, -e, admirable	agger, aggeris, mound
ad-sum, ad-esse, ad-fuī, be present	agricola, -ae, m., farmer
adulēscētulus, -i, young man	albus, -a, -um, white
adventō, arrive	Alexander, -drī, Alexander
adversus, -a, -um, adverse	aliquandō, some day
aedificium, -cī, building [office]	aliquantum, a considerable amount
aedificō, build	alias, alia, aliud, other, irreg.
	alter, altera, alterum, another, a second, irreg.
	altissimus, -a, -um, high, lofty [alti-] [mō] [tūs], please

ambulātio, -ōnis, walk	arbor, -oris, f., tree
ambulō, walk	area, -ae, open space [area]
amīctia, -ae, friendship	arēna, -ae, sand
amīcus, -ī, friend	argenteus, -a, -um, made of silver
amita, -ae, aunt	argentum, -ī, silver [French <i>argent</i>]
amō, love, like	ariēs, -ietis, m., ram
amphitheātrum, -ī, amphithe- ater	arithmētica, n. pl., arithmetic
an, or <i>in a question</i>	arma, n. pl., arms, fittings
ancilla, -ae, maid-servant	armātus, -a, -um, armed
ancora, -ae, anchor	armētum, -ī, herd
Anderida silva, the Andreds- weald	arō, plough
Anglicus, -a, -um, English	arrogāns, -antis, arrogant
angulus, -ī, angle, corner	asper, aspera, asperum, rough
animus, -ī, mind; animus ingratus, ingratitudo	āter, ātra, ātrum, dark
annus, -ī, year [annual]	atque, and also, aye and
ante, prep. w. acc., before	audācia, -ae, courage, audac- ity
anteā, adv., before	aureus, -a, -um, golden
antīquus, -a, -um, ancient	auscultō, listen
Antōnius, -ī, Antony	autem, however
ānxius, -a, -um, anxious	auxilium, -ī, help, aid; auxi- lia; pl., auxiliaries
aper, apri, wild boar	avāritia, -ae, avarice
apertus, -a, -um, open	
applicō, bring to land [apply]	bāca, -ae, berry
appropinquō, approach	barbarus, -a, -um, barbarous
aptus, -a, -um, fitted [apt]	basilica, -ae, basilica, church
apud, prep. w. acc., in the house of (French <i>chez</i>)	beātus, -a, -um, happy
aqua, -ae, water [aquarium]	Belgae, pl., Belgians (a tribe in the north of Gaul and also in Hampshire, South Brita[...])
aquila, -ae, eagle	
aquilifer, -erī, eagle-bearer	
āra, -ae, altar	

Belgicus, -a, -um, Belgian	Cassī, -orum, <i>m.</i> pl. (a tribe in Hertfordshire)
Belgium, -gi, Belgium	Cassivellaunus, -i (king of the Cassi in Hertfordshire)
bellicōsus, -a, -um, warlike	castanea, -ae, chestnut tree
bellō, wage war	castellum, -i, fort [castle]
bellum, -i, war	castra, -orum, <i>n.</i> pl., camp
bellus, -a, -um, beautiful, jolly, pretty [French <i>bel</i> , <i>belle</i>]	catēna, -ae, chain
bene, well; <i>bene ambulā</i> , § 23	catalus, -i, dog
bōs, bovis, <i>m.</i> or <i>f.</i> , ox	causa, -ae, cause, reason; causā, by reason, for the sake
brevis, -e, brief, short	celeriter, quickly
Britannia, -ae, Britain	Celta, -ae, <i>m.</i> , Celt
Britannicus, -a, -um, British	cēna, -ae, supper, late dinner
Britannus, -i, Briton	cēnō, sup, dine
 	certāmen, -minis, contest
C. = Gāius, Gāi, Gaius	certē, at any rate
cachinnō, laugh	cervus, -i, stag
caelum, -i, sky, climate	cēterī, -ae, -a, the others, the rest; cētera, as noun = Eng. et cetera
caeruleus, -a, -um, blue	Christus, -i, Christ
Caesar, -aris, Caesar	Christiānus, -a, -um, Christian
Calēdonia, -ae, Scotland	cibus, -i, food
Calēdonius, -i, Caledonian	circiter, about
calor, -ōris, heat	circum, prep. w. acc. or adv., around
Cambria, -ae, Wales	circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus, surround
campus, -i, plain	civitās, -tatis, state [city]
Cantium, -ti, Kent	clādēs, -is, disaster
cantō, sing	clārus, -a, -um, bright or famous
capillus, -i, hair	
captīvus, -i, captive	
captō, catch	
caput, capitīs, <i>n.</i> , head, chapter	
carīna, -ae, keel	
cārus, -a, -um, dear	
casa, -ae, cot	

classiārii, -ōrum, seamen, men of the fleet	cōn-stō, -stāre, -stītī, consist [con, together, stō, stand]; cōnstat, is known
classis, gen. pl. classium, fleet	cōnsultō, on purpose [by con- sultation]
clivus, -ī, hill, down	continuus, -a, -um, continued, uninterrupted
cohors, cohortis, cohort	contrā, w. acc., against
collis, gen. pl. collium, m., hill	cōpia, abundance; cōpiam dō, I give opportunity; cō- piae, pl., forces
collocō, place [locate]	corium, -ī, skin
colōnia, -ae, colony	corpus, corporis, body [cor- por-al]
colōrātus, -a, -um, sunburnt [colored]	corvus, -ī, crow
colōrō, color	crās, to-morrow
columba, -ae, dove, pigeon	crēber, crēbra, crēbrum, crowded (abl. = with), fre- quent
commemorō, mention [com- memorate]	cremō, burn [cremation]
commentārii, -orum, m. pl., notes, commentaries	creō, create
comparō, get together, pre- pare	cruciō, torture [ex-cruciating]
comprobō, approve	crustulum, -ī, cake
concursiō, -ōnis, engagement [ex-cursion]	culpō, blame
condiciō, -ōnis, condition	cultūra, -ae, tillage, cultiva- tion, culture
condiscipulus, -ī, school- fellow	cum, w. abl., together with, with
cōfirmō, establish [confirm]	cum, when
cōnfūsus, -a, -um, confused	cupidē, eagerly
congregō, gather together [congregation]	cupidus, -a, -um, desirous, eager
cōsecrātus, -a, -um, conse- crated	cūr, why
cōnsōbrina, -ae, cousin (§ 5)	cūra. -ae, care *
cōnsociō, ally	
cōstantia, -ae, constancy, firmness	

cūrō, care for, attend to, pro-	diurnus, -a, -um, of the day
vidēre, video, see	diversus, -a, -um, diverse, different (ā, from)
custōs, custōdis, guard, guardian	dō, dare, dedī, datus, give, set, put (in fugam, to flight)
dē, w. <i>abl.</i> , about, down from	doctus, -a, -um, learned [doctor]
dēbellō, defeat	domesticus, -a, -um, internal [domestic]
decimus, -a, -um, tenth	domina, -ae, mistress [dame]
dēclārō, declare	domus, <i>irreg., f.</i> , house, home; domī, at home; domum, homewards (home)
dēclinō, turn aside [decline]	Druidae, <i>m. pl.</i> , druids
dēficiō, -ōnis, defection	dubitō, hesitate, doubt
dēfēnsor, -ōris, defender	Dubrae, <i>pl.</i> , Dover
dēlectāmentum, -ī, delight	ducentī, -ae, -a, two hundred
dēlectō, delight	dulcis, -ē, sweet, pleasant
dēliberō, deliberate	dum, while
dēligō, fasten; ad ancoram	duo, duae, duo, two
dēligō, anchor	duodecim, -um, twelfth
dēmōnstrō, point out	duodēscim, -a, -um, fifty
dēnegō, say no [deny]	dux, ducis,
dēnsus, -a, -um, dense, thick	ecce, behold
dēplōrō, deplore, lament	ego, I
dērivātus, -a, -um, derived	ēgregiē, excellently
dē-sum, dē-esse, dē-fui, be wanting	equēs, equitis, horse soldier
deus, -ī, god	equitō, ride
dexter, dextra, dextrum, right	equus, -ī, horse
dextra, -ae, right hand	errō, err
dīcō, dīcere, dixī, dictus, say	esca, -ae, food, eating
digitus, -ī, finger [digit]	esse, to be
discipulus, -ī, pupil [disciple]	
discordia, -ae, quarrel, discord	
disputō, dispute	
di-stō, am distant	
diū, long, for a long time	

essedārius, -rī, charioteer	fera, -æe, wild beast
essedūm, -ī, chariot	ferē, ^a lmost ⁺
et, and; et . . . et, both . . .	fēriāt, pl., holidays
and	fēma, -ae, flesh of wild ani-
etiam, also, even	mals, game
eugē, bravo! (ē in <i>Plautus</i>)	ferōx, ferōcis, warlike
ex, w. abl., out of, from	ferrātus, -a, -um, fitted with
excavō, excavate	iron
exclāmō, exclaim	ferreus, -a, -um, made of iron
existimō, consider [estimate]	ferus, -a, -um, savage
expeditiō, -ōnis, expedition	festīnō, hurry
explicō, deploy, arrange	fidus, -a, -um, faithful
explōrō, explore	figūra, -ae, figure
exportō, export, carry out	filia, -ae, daughter
expugnō, storm, take by	filius, -li, voc. -li, son
storm	finis, -is, end; m. pl. finēs,
exspectātiō, -ōnis, expecta-	finium, boundaries
tion	firmitūdō, -tūdinis, firmness
exspectō, expect, await	firmō, strengthen [make firm]
ex-stō, -stāre, -stīfī, exist, re-	flāvus, -a, -um, yellow
main, be at (§ 39 =	flo, blow (<i>said of the wind</i>)
stand	flūmen, -minis, river
fa-	fluvius, -i, river
fabri-	focus, -i, hearth
factū, play, drama [fable]	foedus, -a, -um, hideous
faciō, facinoris, deed,	forma, -ae, form, shape
achievement	formidō, fear
fāgus, -ī, f., beech	fortasse, perhaps
fānuūm, -ī, shrine	fortis, -e, brave, strong
fatigātus, -a, -um, tired	fortiter, bravely
[fatigued]	fortūna, -ae, fortune, fate
fēmina, -ae, woman [feminine]	Francogallicus, -a, -um,
fenestra, -ae, window	French
	frēnum, -i, bridle

fretum, -ī, channel, arm of the sea	gubernō, steer, guide [govern]
frūgifer, -fera, -ferum, fruitful [fruit-bearing]	gustō, taste
frūmentum, -ī, corn	habitō, dwell; <i>w. acc.</i> , inhabit
frūstrā, in vain	hasta, -ae, spear
fuga, -ae, flight	herba, -ae, grass, herb
fugō, put to flight, rout; fugātus, -a, -um, routed	Hibernia, -ae, Ireland
fundāmentum, -ī, foundation	Hibernicus, -a, -um, Irish
fūnis, <i>gen. pl.</i> fūnium, <i>m.</i> , rope	hīc, here, at this point
Gallia, -ae, <i>Gr. Γαλλία</i>	hiems, hiemis, winter
Gallicus, <i>i.e.</i> <i>Αρινθίας</i> , Gallic; fretum <i>Λαυρεως</i> , the English channel	Hispānia, -ae, Spain
gallīna, -ae, hen	historicus, -a, -um, historical
Gallus, -ī, a Gaul, an inhabitant of Gaul	hodiē, to-day, at the present day, nowadays
gallus, -ī, cock	hodiernus, -a, -um, of the present day
gaudium, -dī, joy, delight	homō, hominis, man
gemma, -ae, gem, precious stone	hōra, -ae, hour
generōsus, -a, -um, nobly born	hortus, -ī, garden
gēns, gentis, race [gentile]	hostis, <i>gen. pl.</i> hostium, enemy
genus, generis, kind [gener-al]	huiusmodī, of this kind
Germānicus, -a, -um, German	hūmānus, -a, -um, human, civilized
Germānus, German (<i>noun</i>)	humō, bury
glōria, -ae, glory, fame	iam, already, now, even
Graecia, -ae, Greece	iānua, -ae, door, gate
Graecus, -a, -um, Greek	ibi, there
grāmineus, -a, -um, grassy	idōneus, -a, -um, fitted, suitable
grandis, -e, big [grand]	iēiūnus, -a, -um, hungry
grātus, -a, -um, pleasing	ientāculum, -ī, breakfast
	igitur, therefore, then
	ignāvus, -a, -um, cowardly

ignōrō, do not know [ignore]	inquam, say I, I say;
ignōtus, -a, -um, unknown	says he, he says;
ille, illa, illud, yon, that one	inquit, we say;
illic, yonder	inquiunt, they say
illistrō, light up [illustrate]	insectatiō, -ōnis, pursuit
imber, imbris, shower of rain	insignis, -e, distinguished
immigrō, immigrate	in-stō, -stāre, -stiti, w. dat., pursue
imperātor, -ōris, general [emperor]	insula, -ae, island
imperium, -i, command [empire]	inter, w. acc., between, during, among
imperō, w. dat., impose (upon)	interdum, sometimes
impiger, -gra, -grum, active (not sluggish)	intereā, meanwhile
impigrē, actively, bravely	interior, -ōris, ^{light} interior, inner
impious, -a, -um, unnatural [impious]	interrogō, as ^{... light} , inquire
implōrō, implore	intervallum, -i, interval
importō, import, carry in	intrā, w. acc., within
impugnō, attack	intrō, enter
in, w. abl, in, on; w. acc., into, on to	irrigō, water [irrigate], § 6
incitō, urge, urge on, incite	ita, thus
incola, -ae, inhabitant	itaque, accordingly, therefore
incommodum, -i, disaster	iter, itineris, n., march
incultus, -a, -um, uncultivated	iterum, a second time
inde, thence	iūdicō, judge
infinitus, -a, -um, infinite	iustus, -a, -um, just, proper
ingēns, ingentis, huge	iuvat, 3rd pers. sing., it delights
ingrātus, -a, -um, unpleasing, ungrateful	labor, -ōris, labor, toil
inhūmānus, -a, -um, uncivilized	labōrō, labor, be in difficulties
inopia, -ae, want, poverty	laetitia, -ae, delight, pleasure
	lāmina, -ae, plate
	Latinus, -a, -um, Latin
	lātus, -a, -um, wide, broad
	latus, lateris, side [later-al]
	laudandus, -a, -um, laudable

laudō, praise-	lūcus, -ī, grove
lavō (<i>perf. irreg.</i>), wash	lūdus, -ī, game or elementary school
lēgātus, -ī, lieutenant-general	lūna, -ae, moon
legiō, -ōnis, legion	lupus, -ī, wolf
lēnis, -e gentle [lenient]	luscinia, -ae, nightingale
lentē, slowly	lūx, lūcis, light
levō, lighten, relieve (§ 5)	
libenter, gladly, willingly	māchina, -ae, machine
liber, libri, book	magister, -trī, schoolmaster, teacher
liber, libera, liberum, free (sometimes w. abl. = from)	magistra, -ae, schoolmistress, teacher
liberi, -ōrum, children (<i>properly an adjective meaning free ones, i.e., children of free-born parents</i>)	magnificus, -a, -um, magnificent
lineus, -a, -um, made of flax	magnitūdō, -tūdinis, size, magnitude
lingua, -ae, tongue, language	magnopere (= magnō opere), greatly
linum, -ī, flax	magnus, -a, -um, great, large
littera, -ae, letter (of the alphabet)	maiōr, maiōris, larger, greater
litterārius, -a, -um, connected with letters (litterae), literary	mandō, commit, intrust
litus, litoris, coast	māne (<i>indecl.</i>), morning, <i>properly</i> in the morning
locus, -ī, place (<i>pl. loca, n.</i>), or passage of à book (<i>pl. locī, m.</i>)	mare, (<i>declined § 36</i>), sea
Londoniūm, -ni, London	margarīta, -ae, pearl [Margarét]
longē, far	maritimus, -a, -um, of the sea, maritime
longitūdō, -tūdinis, length [longitude]	māteria, -ae, timber [material]
longus, -a, -um, long	mathēmaticus, -a, -um, mathematical
lucrum, -ī, gain, profit	maximē, chiefly
	mē, me; mēcum, with me

mediocriter, moderately, tolerably	mōs, mōris, custom
mediterrāneus, -a, -um, inland, inland: <i>mediterrānea</i> , <i>n pl.</i> , the midlands	mox, in due course (soon)
medius, -a, -um, mid, middle	multitūdō, -tūdinis, multitude
membrum, -i, limb [member]	multus, -a, -um, much; multī,
mercātūra, -ae, commerce [merchandise]	-ae, -a, many; multum, <i>adv.</i> , much, very much, very; multō, by much; multō maior, much greater, <i>lit.</i> greater by much
mergus, -i, sea gull	mūnītiō, -ōnis, bulwark
meridiānus, -a, -um, southern [from <i>meridiēs</i> , midday]	murmurō, murmur
metallum, -i, metal	mīrus, -i, wall
meus (<i>voc. mī</i>), mea, meum, my	nam, for
migrō, migrate	narrō, tell, narrate
mihi, to me	nātiō, -ōnis, tribe [nation]
mīles, mīlitis, soldier	nātō, swim, bathe
mīlia, <i>pl. of mille</i> , miles, <i>lit.</i> thousands (of paces)	nātūra, -ae, nature
mīlitia, military service	nātus, -a, -um, born
mīlitō, serve	ante Christum nātūm = B.C. post Christum nātūm = A.D.
ministrō, attend [minister]	nauta, -ae, <i>m.</i> , sailor
mīrus, -a, -um, wonderful	nāvīgatiō, -ōnis, voyage
miser, misera, miserum, unhappy, miserable	nāvīgium, -i, vessel, ship
mōbilitās, -tātis, mobility	nāvīgō, sail [navigate]
Mōna, -ae, (Isle of) Anglesey	nāvis, <i>gen. pl.</i> nāvīum, ship;
mōnstrāns, mōnstrantis, pointing	nāvis longa, ship of war
mōnstrō, show, point	-ne marks a question
monumentum, -i, monument	nebula, -ae, cloud
mora, -ae, delay	nec or neque, nor, and not
mōrtuus, -a, -um, dead	nec . . . nec, neither . . . nor
	necessē, necessary (<i>dat.</i> = for)

Nervii, <i>m. pl.</i> , the Nervii (a tribe in Belgium)	nūllus, -a, -um, not any
nīdificō, build a nest	num, whether, marking a question
nīdus, -i, nest	numerus, -i, number
niger, nigra, nigrum, black [nigger]	nummus, -i, coin
nihil, nothing	numquam, never
nimis, too	nunc, now
nisi, unless, if . . . not, except	nūntiō, announce
nōbīs, to us	nūper, recently, lately, not long ago
nōbīcum, with us	obscūrō, obscure
noctū, by night, in the night-time	obses, obsidis, hostage
nocturnus, -a, -um, of the night	occidēns, -dentis, the West
nōmen, -minis, name [nominal]	occultō, hide
nōminātus, -a, -um, named	occupō, seize [occupy]
nōminō, name, call /	ōceanus, -i, ocean
nōn, not; nōndum, not yet; nōn iam, no longer, not any longer; nōnne (= nōn + ne), not?	octingentī, -ae, -a, eight hundred
nōnnūlli, -ae, -a, some [nōn, not, nūlli, none]	octōgintā, eighty
nōnnumquam, sometimes (<i>lit.</i> not never)	oculus, -i, eye
nōnus, -a, -um, ninth	officium, -cī, duty
nōs, we or us, ourselves	omnia, <i>n. pl.</i> of omnēs, all things, everything
nōster, nōstra, nostrum, our	omnīnō, altogether
nōtus, -a, -um, known	omnis, -e, every; <i>pl.</i> omnēs, <i>m. and f.</i> , omnia, <i>n.</i> , all
novus, -a, -um, new	onerārius, -a, -um, of burden
nox, noctis, night	onus, oneris, burden [ex-onerate]
nūdō, strip, deprive (<i>abl.</i> = of)	opera, -ae, attention, study
	oppidum, -i, town
	opportūnē, in the nick of time
	oppugnō, attack

optimē, excellently, hurrah!	paulum, <i>adv.</i> , a little
opus, operis, work[oper-ation];	pāx, pācis, peace
opus <i>w. abl.</i> , need; quid	pecūnia, -ae, money
opus, what need	pedes, peditis, foot soldier
ōra, -ae, shore	pellis, <i>gen. pl.</i> pellium, skin,
orbis, -is, <i>m.</i> , circle [orb]; orbis	hide
terrārum = the world	per, <i>w. acc.</i> , through, during
ordō, -dinis, <i>m.</i> , rank [ordi-	pergrandis, -e, very big
nary]	pergrātus, -a, -um, very pleas-
oriēns, orientis, the East	ing
[oriental]	periculōsus, -a, -um, perilous,
origō, originis, origin	dangerous
oriundus, -a, -um, sprung	periculum, -i, peril, danger
ornandus, -a, -um, fit to be	peritus, -a, -um, skilled (<i>gen.</i>
equipped	= in)
ornātus, -a, -um, ornamented	perlūcidus, -a, -um, trans-
ornō, equip, [ad-orn]	parent [pellucid]
ōrō, ask, entreat	perturbō, perturb, disturb,
ostrea, -ae, oyster	throw into confusion
ovis, <i>gen. pl.</i> ovium, sheep	pēs, pedis, <i>m.</i> , foot; pedibus,
	on foot
pācātus, -a, -um, subdued,	pharus, -i, <i>f.</i> , lighthouse
pacified	piger, pigra, pigrum, lazy,
palūs, palūdis, marsh	sluggish
parātus, -a, -um, prepared,	pila, -ae, ball [pill]
ready	pīnus, -i, <i>irreg., f.</i> , pine
parō, prepare, prepare the way	piscātōrius, -a, -um, fishing
for (§ 20)	plānē, utterly, quite
pars, partis, part	planta, plant
parvus, -a, -um, small, little	plānus, -a, -um, flat [plane]
patria, -ae, country, father-	plēnus, -a, -um, <i>w. gen.</i> , full;
land	<i>w. abl.</i> , filled
patruus, patruī, uncle	plērumque, mostly, generally
paucī, -ae, -a, few, a few	plumbum, -i, lead

<i>plūs</i> , comp. of <i>multum</i> , more [plural]	<i>prior</i> , prius, former [prior] <i>prō</i> , w. <i>abl.</i> , instead of, for
<i>pluvia</i> , -ae, rain	<i>procella</i> , -ae, storm
<i>poēta</i> , -ae, poet	<i>prōcōnsul</i> , -ulīs, proconsul, governor
<i>pōmum</i> , -ī, apple	<i>procūl</i> , far
<i>pondus</i> , ponderis, weight	<i>proelium</i> , -lī, battle
<i>populus</i> , -ī, tribe [a people]	<i>profundus</i> , -a, -um, deep [pro- found]
<i>porcus</i> , -ī, pig [pork]	<i>prōmunturium</i> , -rī, promon- tory
<i>portō</i> , carry	<i>prope</i> , w. <i>acc.</i> , near
<i>possum</i> (= pot-sum), posse (= pot esse), potuī, be able	<i>properō</i> , hasten
<i>post</i> , w. <i>acc.</i> , after, behind	<i>propinquus</i> , -a, -um, neighbor- ing
<i>postquam</i> , after (= when)	<i>propior</i> , propius, nearer
<i>postrīdiē</i> , on the next day	<i>prōpositum</i> , -ī, proposal
<i>postūlō</i> , demand	<i>propter</i> , w. <i>acc.</i> , on account of
<i>praecipitō</i> , hurl [precipitate]	<i>prōpulsō</i> , drive back
<i>praecipuus</i> , -a, -um, especial, particular	<i>prosperē</i> , successfully
<i>praeclārus</i> , -a, -um, famous	<i>prō-sum</i> , -esse, -fui, w. <i>dat.</i> , be helpful, do good
<i>praeda</i> , -ae, prey, booty	<i>prōvolō</i> , dash forth
<i>praefectus</i> , -ī, officer [prefect]; praefectus <i>classis</i> , admiral	<i>proximus</i> , -a, -um, nearest, next, last
<i>praeparō</i> , prepare	<i>pruīna</i> , -ae, frost
<i>prae-stō</i> , -stāre, -stī, per- form, exhibit	<i>puella</i> , -ae, girl
<i>prae-sum</i> , -esse, -fui, w. <i>dat.</i> , be in command of	<i>puer</i> , puerī, boy
<i>praetereā</i> , besides	<i>pugna</i> , -ae, fight, battle
<i>prandium</i> , -dī, lunch	<i>pugnāns</i> , pugnantis, fighting
<i>pretium</i> , -tī, price	<i>pugnō</i> , fight
<i>primō</i> , at first	<i>pulcher</i> , pulchra, pulchrum, fine, beautiful, handsome
<i>primus</i> , -a, -um, first	<i>pulchrē</i> , beautifully
<i>princeps</i> , principis, princeps	

puppis, gen. pl. puppium, stern,	rēgulus, -ī, ruler, petty king
poop	reliquiae, pl., relics
putō, fancy, think, suppose	reliquus, -a, -um, the rest, the remaining
quam, how, as, than	rēmigō, row
quandō, when	remōtus, -a, -um, remote
quantopere, how much	rēmus, -ī, oar
quārē (= quā rē, by what thing), why	reparō, refit, repair
quārtus, -a, -um, fourth	reportō, carry off (or back)
quattuor, four	reservō, reserve
quattuordecim, fourteen	rēvērā, really
quia, because	revocō, recall
quīngentī, -ae, -a, five hundred	rēx, rēgis, king
quīnquāgēsimus, -a, -um, fiftieth	Rhēnus, -ī, the Rhine
quīnque, five	rīpa, -ae, bank
quīntus, -a, -um, fifth	rīvus, -ī, stream [river]
quōd, whither, to which	rōbur, rōboris, oak, strength
quod, that	rōbustus, -a, -um, robust, sturdy
quōmodō, how	Rōma, -ae, Rome
quondam, once on, a time, formerly	Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman
quoque, too, also, even; tum quoque, then too, even then	rosa, -ae, rose, rose-tree
quota hōrā est? what o'clock is it?	rōstrum, -ī, beak, ram
quotā hōrā, at what o'clock?	rota, -ae, wheel
recreō, refresh (mē, myself)	ruber, rubra, rubrum, red
rectē, rightly	ruīnae, pl., ruins
redambulō, walk back	rūsticus, -a, -um, rustic
rēgālis, -e, royal	Rutupiae, pl., Richborough
rēgīna, -ae, queen	Rutupīnus, -a, -um, belonging to Richborough
	sacer, sacra, sacram, sacred;
	sacra, n. pl., sacred rites
	sacrificō, sacrifice

saeculum, -i, century	sicut, as (<i>lit.</i> so as, just as)
saepe, often	signum, -i, sign, flag
saevus, -a, -um, savage, cruel	silva, -ae, wood, forest
sagitta, -ae, arrow	simulācrum, -i, image
salūtō, salute, greet	sine, <i>w. abl.</i> , without
satiātus, -a, -um, satisfied	situs, -a, -um, situated
satis, sufficiently, enough	sīve . . . sīve, whether . . . or
scapha, -ae, boat [skiff]	societās, -tatis, alliance [society]
schola, -ae, school; <i>pl.</i> , lessons	sōl, sōlis, the sun
scientia, -ae, science, knowl- edge	solum, -i, soil
scopulus, -i, cliff, rock	solum, <i>adv.</i> , only
Scōticus, -a, -um, Scottish	somniō, dream
scriptitō, write, scribble	sonus, -i, sound
sē, himself, themselves: inter sē, among themselves, with one another	spectō, see, watch, gaze at
secundus, -a, -um, second	specula, -ae, watch-tower
sed, but	spērō, hope
sententia, -ae, opinion	splendor, -ōris, splendor
sēparō, separate	spūmifer, -fera, -ferum, foamy [<i>spūma</i> , foam, -fer, bearing]
septentriōnēs, -um, the north	spūmō, foam
septimus, -a, -um, seventh	stabilitās, -tatis, stability
septingentī, -ae, -a, seven- hundred	statiō, -ōnis, station, road- stead
sepulchrum, -i, tomb, sepulcher	statūra, -ae, height, stature
serēnus, -a, -um, clear [serene]	stella, -ae, star
sērō, late	stō, stāre, stetī, stand
servō, save, preserve, watch	studiōsus, -a, -um, fond, stu- dious
servus, -i, slave	stultitia, -ae, folly
sescentī, -ae, -a, six hundred	sub, <i>w. abl.</i> , under, down in; <i>w. acc.</i> , down into, down to, up to
sī, if	
sīc, so, thus, as follows	

subitō, suddenly	testūdō, -tūdinis, tortoise
subministrō, supply	shell, shelter
sudis, gen. pl. sudium, stake	tintinnābulum, -ī, bell
sum, esse, fui, be	tonāns, -antis, thundering
summus, -a, -um, chief	tormentum, -ī, hurling machine
super, w. acc., over, above	tot, indecl. adj., so many
superior, -ius, previous, past;	tōtus, -a, -um, irreg., whole
superior, victorious	tranquillus, -a, -um, calm,
superō, surpass, overcome	tranquil
suus, -a, -um, his, his own;	trāns, w. acc., across
their, their own; suī, his (or	trānsportō, transport
their) own men	trecentī, -ae, -a, three hundred
taberna, -ae, inn [tavern]	trēs, m., f., tria, n., three
tam, so: tam . . . quam, so	tribütum, -ī, tribute
. . . as	Trinobantēs, -um, m. pl. (a tribe in Essex)
tamen, nevertheless, however	triplex, -plícis, triple
Tamesa, -ae, m., Thames	triquetrus, -a, -um, triangular
tandem, at length	triumphō, triumph, exult
tantum, so much; only	tropaeum, -ī, trophy
tē, thee, you; tēcum, with	trucidō, slaughter, murder
thee, with you	tū, thou, you
tegimen, -minis, covering	tum, then, at that time, thereupon
temperō, cool, temper	tumulus, -ī, mound
tempestās, -tātis, tempest,	turbulentus, -a, -um, rough, turbulent
weather	turris, gen. pl. turrium, turret
tempus, temporis, time [temporary]	tūtus, -a, -um, safe
tenebrae, pl., darkness	tuus, -a, -um, thy, your
terra, -ae, land	ubi, where
tertius, -a, -um, third	ullus, -a, -um, irreg., any
tertius decimus, thirteenth	
testimōnium, -nī, testimony,	
evidence	

ulmus, -i, f., elm tree	velut, as, even as [vel, even; ut, as]
umbra, -ae, shade, shadow	vēnātīcus, -a, -um, connected with hunting
ūnā, together; ūnā cum, together with	Veneti, pl. (a tribe on the west coast of Gaul)
unda, -ae, wave	venia, -ae, pardon
unde, whence	Venta Belgārum, Winchester
ūndecimus, -a, -um, eleventh	ventus, -i, wind
ūniversus, -a, -um, all together [universal]	vēnum-dō, -dare, -dedī, sell; (vēnum, for sale; dō, offer)
ūnus, -a, -um, irreg., one	vērus, -a, -um, true; vēra, the truth (<i>lit.</i> true things); vērō, in truth, indeed
urbs, urbis, city [urban]	vesper, -erī, evening, evening star [vespers]
urna, -ae, urn	vester, vestra, vestrum, your (of several persons)
ursus, -i, bear	vēstīgīum, -gi, vestige, trace
ūsitatūs, -a, -um, used, usual, common	vestimentum, -i, garment [vestment]
usque ad, right on till	veterānus, -a, -um, veteran, old
ut, how, as	vetō, forbid
ūtilis, -e, useful	vexō, annoy, vex
vacca, -ae, cow	via, -ae, road, way; dē viā, from the road; in viam mē
vacō, be free [vacant]	dō, I give myself to the road, start; inter viam, on the way
vadum, -i, shallow place, shoal, ford	vicitō, live
validus, -a, -um, strong	victor, -ōris, victor
vallum, -i, rampart	victōria, -ae, victory
varius, -a, -um, varied	vicus, -i, village
vastō, lay waste [de-vast-ate]	
vastus, -a, -um, wild, waste [vast]	
vehiculum, -i, carriage [vehicle]	
vel, or	
vēlum, -i, sail; vēla dare, to set sail	

vīgintī, <i>indecl.</i> , twenty	vitrea, <i>n. pl.</i> , glass vessels
villa, -ae, country-house, villa	vitrum, -i, woad
viola, -ae, violet	vix, scarcely, hardly
violō, violate	vōbīs, to you; vōbīscum, with you
vir, virī, man	volitō, fly
virtūs, -tutis, pluck, courage [virtue]	vōs, you, <i>pl.</i>
vīsitō, visit	vulnus, vulneris, wound [vul- nerable]
vīta, -ae, life	
vītō, avoid	

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